Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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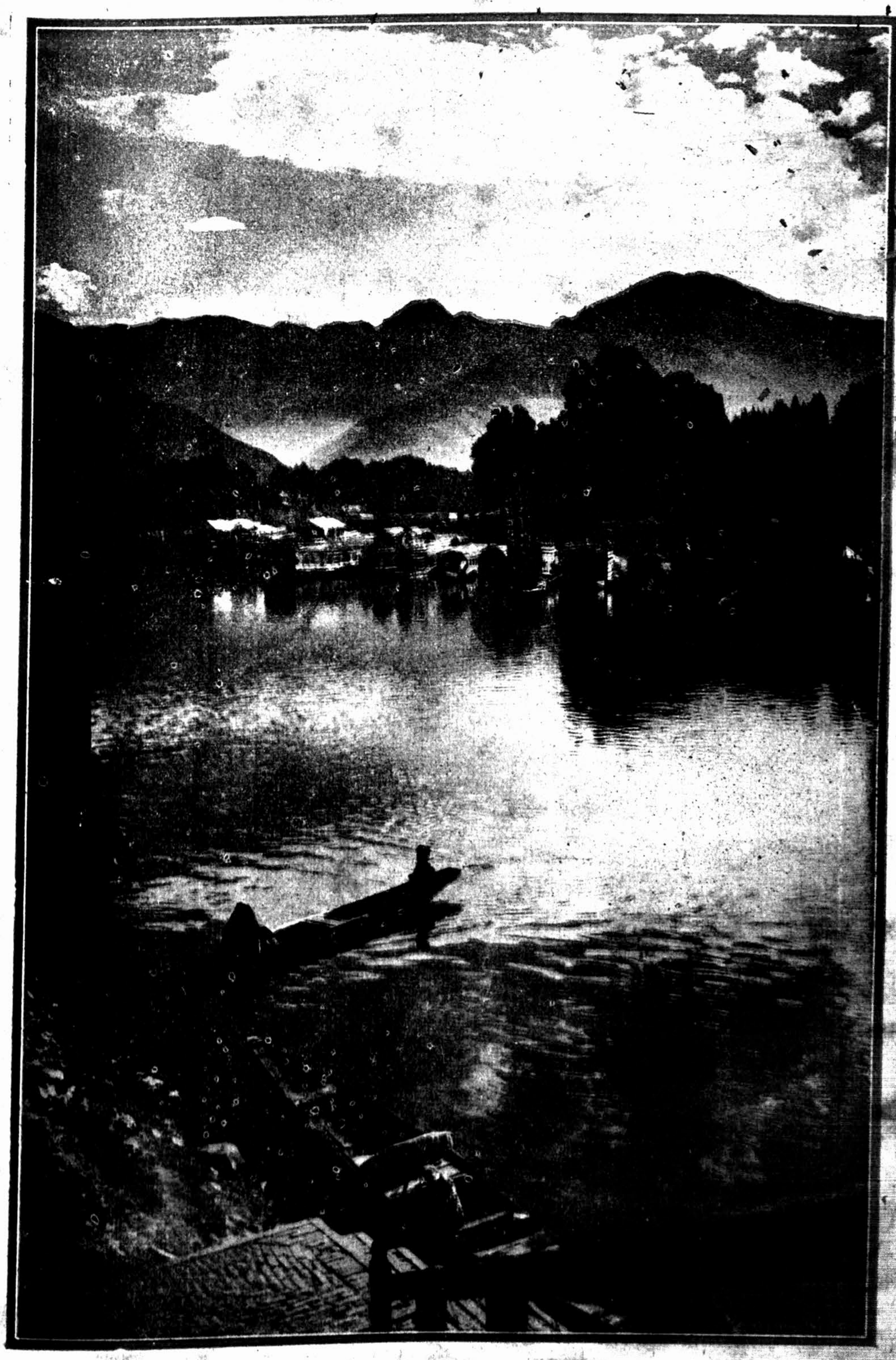
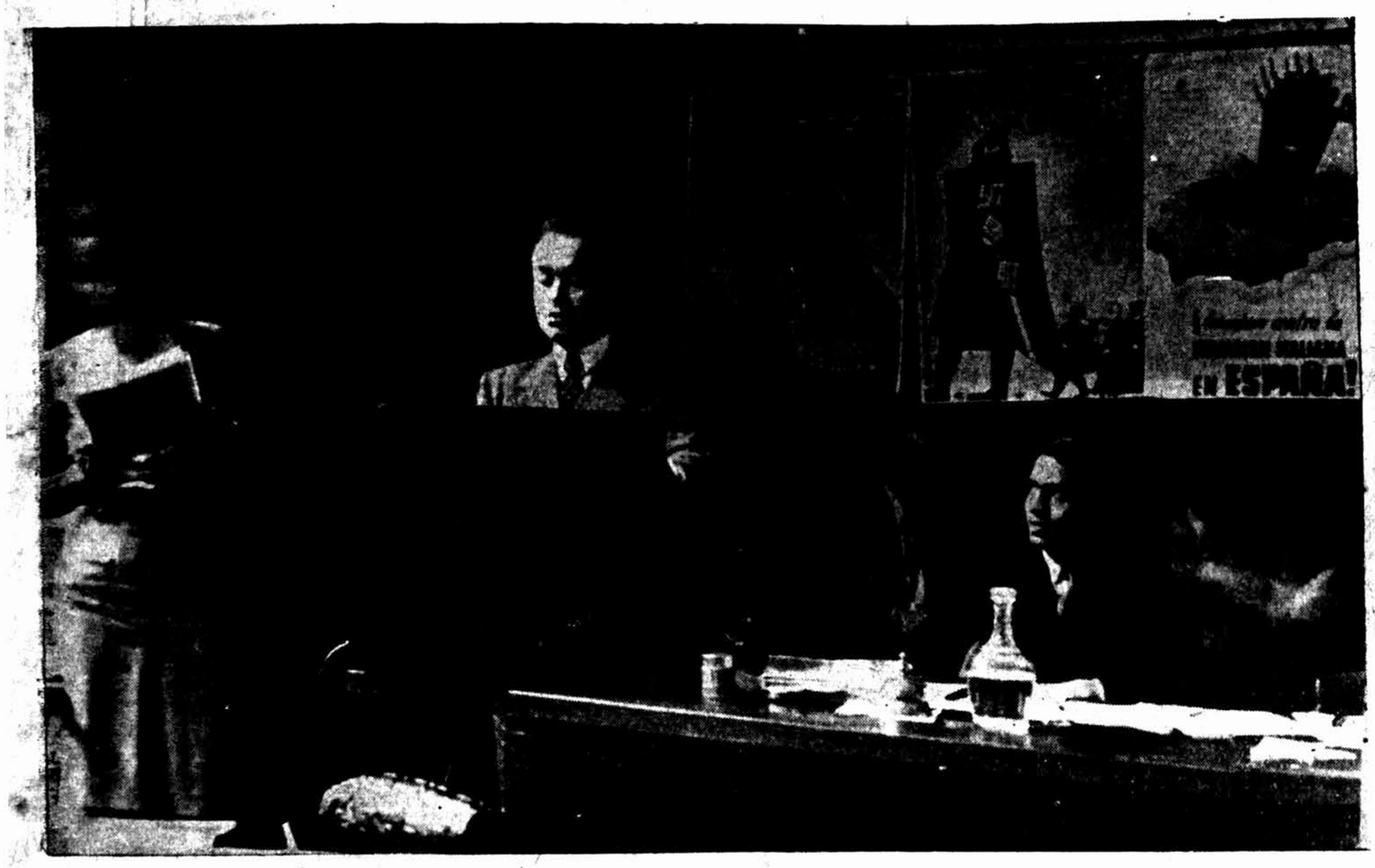


GLAMOR

JHELUM

Photo: A. L. Sayed

Indian Delegation to the World Students' Congress recently held in Paris. In the picture are Mr. Rajani Patel of Cambridge, Dr. Miss Subadra Ghosalia, Mr. Firoze Gandhy and Mr. Sunder Kabadi at a dinner given by the Chinese Delegation.



World Students' Conference: Picture shows (1) Austria n lady student doing the translation of a speech (2) Prof. Capek (Prague University) delivering an address before delegates from 35 countries (3) Chairman, R. Patel (India)

Hon. Khan Mohamad Abbas Khan, new Minister of Industries, N.W.F. Province

Guard of Honour which includes an Indian, keeping vigil at the grave of Henry Barbuss which is situated a few miles from Paris on the day of the second anniversary of his death.

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BOMBAY: OCTOBER 3, 1937.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(By Our London Correspondent).
(By Air Mail.)

Six genuine British peers are to be selected from eight who want to work in the chorus of a New York, show, according to the agent for 23-year-old American showman, Mr. Ted Packham, who advertised for titles recently.

The peers will have contracts for six months. Their minimum salary will be £30 per week. "We have been overwhelmed with applications since the advertisement appeared in a London newspaper. Lots of them were not genuine, but there were plenty of baronets and Honourable Ladies So-and-so who applied, but for whom we could not, of course, do anything," a member of the advertisement agency said.

The names of the Lords are not available as they have approached the agency in a very roundabout way.

Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire, has been offered a playing field by an *anonymous resident*. A condition is that it should be called the "King Edward VIII Playing Field."

Of course, the name is not altogether welcome The Bishop of the place said that the name would almost certainly not be welcomed in some quarters. At the same time, the chairman of the local magistrates expressed the opinion that if they got the field the name would not matter

WAR IN PUBLISHING WORLD

It is stated that a fierce struggle was provoked in the publishing world before agreement could be reached about the Book Club (London,) whose formation is announced.

This new venture of Miss Christina Foyle, which enables members to buy once a month a new book, irrespective of its published price, for 2s. 6d., was regarded with some disfavour by the booksellers from its inception. With the exception of Gollancz's Left Book Club, cheap editions have not previously been offered for sale to members of book clubs, until some months after their publication at a higher price.

Foyle's believe that their enterprise ought not to conflict at all with the simultaneous sale of the book at a more expensive price, and they eventually persuaded the booksellers to try the experiment. When, however, a few weeks ago it became known that the first book to be issued by the Book Club was so important a publication as H. G. Wells's new novel, "Brynhild," trouble flared up anew The most violent opposition came from Scotland

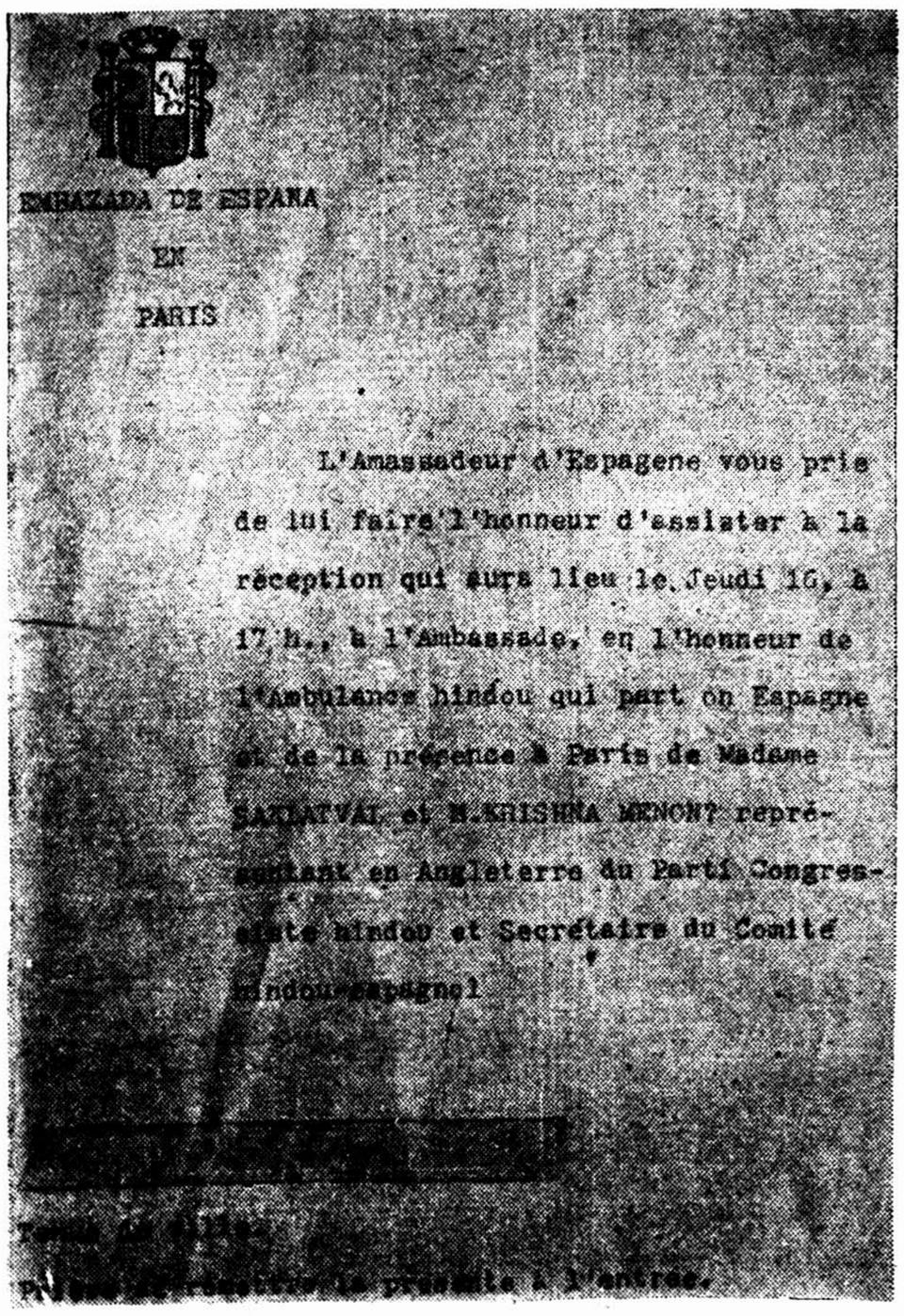
The booksellers said they could not take their usual stocks of the expensive edition, if they were simultaneously to be undercutting themselves with the new half-crown production

Here is a comparative table of how the public's money would approximately be divided in the case of the 7s. 6d. and the 2s. 6d. novel (assuming the author to be in the front rank and the book to be a fair seller):

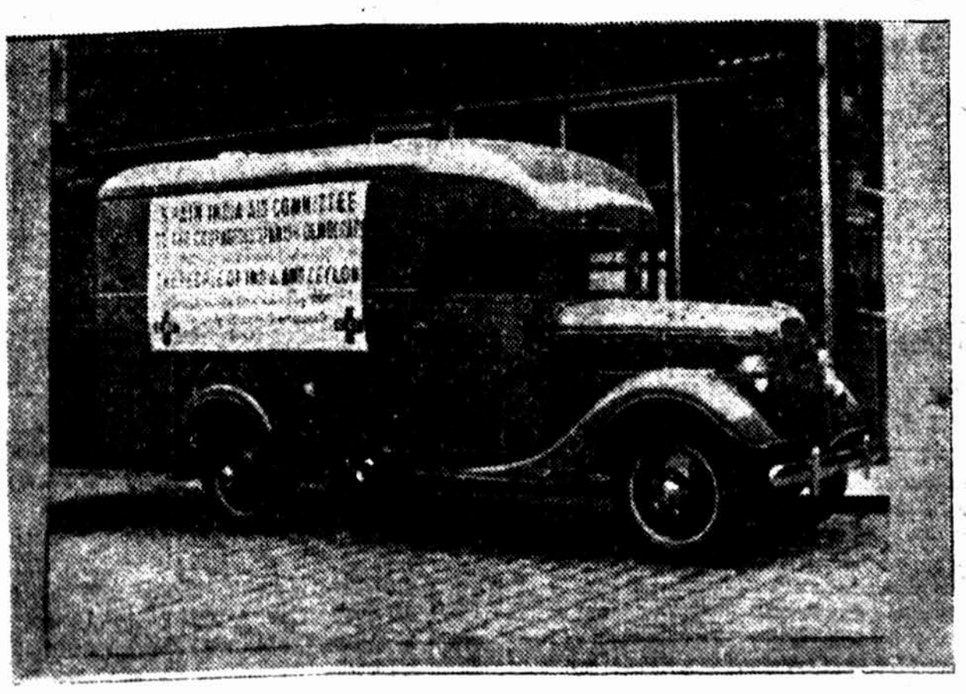
Author	7s. 6d. book
Publisher	1s. 10d.
Bookseller	3s. 5d.
	2s. 3d.
Author	2s. 6d. book.
Publisher	3d.
	5d.
Foyles	1s.
Bookseller	10d.

As a result of the booksellers' opposition Miss Foyle has substituted Mr. Frank Swinnerton's "Harvest Comedy," published by Hutchinson, as her first book, which will appear on October 1, Wells's "Brynhild," which is published by Methuen will be issued by the Book Club later in the year in order to give the booksellers an opportunity of cashing in ahead on the 7s. 6d edition.

WELL DONE, INDIA


EMBAJADA DE ESPANA
EN
PARIS
L'Amassadeur d'Espagene vous prie
de lui faire l'honneur d'assister à la
réception qui aura lieu le Jeudi 16, à
17 h., à l'Ambassade, en l'honneur de
l'Ambulance hindou qui part en Espagne
et de la présence à Paris de Madame
SAKLATVAL et M.KRISHNA MENON? repré-
sentant en Angleterre du Parti Congres-
siste hindou et Secrétaire du Comité
hindou-espagnol

Facsimile of a letter received by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Chairman of "Spain-India Aid Committee", London, from the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, in connection with the gift of an ambulance car on behalf of India and Ceylon to the "Courageous Spanish Democrats."



The Ambulance Car which was presented to the Spanish Government forces on behalf of India and Ceylon.

"Chronicle Exclusive."

ON THE MIKE

Mr. Anthony Eden, would dowell to study the technique of other broadcasters.

Habitual broadcasters nearly always visualise before they start to speak a clear mental picture of the audience which they are addressing. The talks director at the B.B.C. advises them to behave as though they were addressing a small family circle. But

(Continued On Page 41)

LANSBURY ON HITLER

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., speaking at Southend told the National conference of Friendly Societies about his recent visit to Herr Hitler.

He quoted Hitler as saying:

"I think there is no statesman in the world who will wilfully light the match which would set the world on fire, because there is not one of them but knows that another Great War must end in barbarism, with no victors—all must be vanquished".

Mr. Lansbury added that when he thought of China and Japan and Spain he wanted to put the statesmen of the world in a room and say:

"Stop there until you can find a method by which you can live together in peace."

No one, not even Hitler, was as bad as his enemies said he was commented Mr. Lansbury.

"SO CHARMING"

"I am astounded" he said. "When statesmen tell me that they do not want war, that the world has never benefited by any war for any length of time, and that every war has left the seeds of future wars.

"What strikes me about them is that personally, each is as charming as the other, that each one of them, in spite of all the public jangling and quarrelling, desires, or at least, says he desires, peace

Each one of them declares that the building up of armaments is forced upon his country by others.

Peace, he declared, was something more than quietude or order enforced by guns; it was really an attitude of mind.

WAR A CRIME

Mr. Lansbury urged that the nations should agree to abolish armaments and meet within a reconstituted League of Nations to work together for the removal of grievances and for the sharing of the world.

The crime of war could be averted, but all nations, Fascist and Bolshevist, democratic and monarchial, must be willing to admit the right of every nation to work out his own salvation in its own way.

ALIMONY PRINCE TO TRY AGAIN

NEW YORK: (By Mail)

Tommy Manville, New York's millionaire "playboy.." has booked full-page advertisements in two New York newspapers in which he proclaims his desire to find a lawyer "with guts" to help him to get a divorce from his fourth wife

The advertisements are costing him 10,000 dollars (about £2,000).

Already he has been parted several times from, and then reconciled to, his fourth wife, the former Marcelle Edwards, a Broadway beauty queen. But this time, he says, he is determined to end the marriage.

If he is successful it will add to his huge bill for alimony, on which he has already spent thousands of pounds of his fortune, becoming known as the "Alimony Prince."

WINDSOR'S MAIL BAG

Reports that come to London from those who have met the Duke of Windsor during his holiday travels with the Duchess, or who have spent any length of time with him, say that he is in many ways a changed man since his marriage, and declare that there is no doubt at all that he is extremely happy with his wife.

He is, it is certain, much fitter physically than at any time during his reign, or even in the crowded busy years that preceded his accession, and he is also sleeping better than he used in the days when he would stay up night after night till three or four a.m., and then drive down to Fort Belvedere to seek, often in vain, for sleep in the country air

The Duke has evolved a new more ordered plan to fit in with his new life. He rises early, still does the "daily dozen" which formed one of his most regular habits in the old days, and spends most of the morning with his equerry, Mr. Dudley Forwood, dealing with the shoals of letters that still follow him everywhere.

One Of Life's Miseries

These letters, indeed, form one of the minor miseries of the Duke's life (and of the Duchess's, too). Many of them are abusive, others are couched in terms of fulsome praise, and both sorts irritate the Duke equally. He regards the whole of the past as a closed book, and resents outsiders interfering in his private life.

"I am just a private Britisher now," he says, "entitled like anyone else to privacy and peace."

Cowardly anonymous letters, especially those attacking his wife, the Duke treats with the same contempt bestowed on similar missives which reached him in his days as Prince of Wales.

Letters from friends in England telling him the social and political doings and gossip of the day interest him more, almost, than anything else, and he is still, as always, a keen and discerning reader of the newspapers, not only British, but American and foreign publications as well.

It would be an absolute mistake to suppose that the Duke minds being no longer featured on the front page of the world's newspapers Not a bit of it. On the contrary, he delights in his comparative freedom from the attentions of reporters and photographers, and though he was agreed more readily to stand for the photographers, since he became Duke of Windsor than ever he did before, indiscreet snaps annoy him as much as they ever did.

What's Doing In London

What the Duke seeks eagerly in the newspapers and the letters of his friends is news of his family and his old associates at home. He wants all the time to "know what's doing in London," and questions about the big city are the first that the Duke asks anyone who comes to see him.

Indeed, it is this cutting off from his home that is the one bitter part of his position to the Duke. King George VI has no more loyal subject than his elder brother, and those who are in the Duke's confidence are quite frankly scornful of suggestions that he in any way regrets his decision, or ever sighs for the power and position that once were his.

What the Duke does regret is his isolation from England and his friends.

Though he rarely speaks of it even to his closest intimates, there is no doubt in the minds of those who know him best that perhaps his greatest desire in life is to be able to come back to homeland and move about again among the people he loves. This is the question that worries his friends.

Though he may be—and indeed certainly is—enjoying his long holiday and complete freedom from the responsibilities and cares that have been his throughout his life, he is far too full of energy and nervous stimulus ever to be content to lead an entirely idle life. It is not politics that attract him, for he knew that field very well from the inside before he left England, but his friends point out, the Duke spent much of his own time over a period of many years studying world conditions in the economic and commercial sphere, and he knows probably as much as any man about the unemployed and their needs. What he would like above all things is the chance to utilise this knowledge and experience again for his fellows.

At Buckingham Palace one of the envied officials who, for many years, held a position on the Prince of Wales's staff at York House, still acts for his former master. Whatever the Duke wants from London, he asks his faithful, old helper to get and the official sees to it that the articles are obtained and dispatched.

He Is Not Forgotten

Hundreds of pictures of the Duke show him smoking a tiny briar pipe, not four inches long, that has been his favourite for several years. A few weeks ago, this old friend became damaged with a hole burnt in the bowl. Promptly the Duke sent it to his factotum in London, who had the bowl repaired, and sent the pipe back in two days. Little services like this touch the Duke, show him he is not forgotten

What his future will be not even his most intimate friends can say yet. But they know how much he wants, when the drama of last December has faded further from men's minds, to come home and see again his beloved gardens at Belvedere.

But they know, too, that the Duke is still the most discussed man in the world, and that it will be a long time, if ever, before what he wants can come about

I am told that the Duke himself summed up the position rather sadly to a friend, "after all, I am still a member of the Royal Family. They can't alter that ever" he said.

Re-united with his wife after spending thirteen months in prison for an attack on the then king Edward 8th. last July, is George Andrew Mcmahon, whose revolver fell at the feet of the horse ridden by Edward—now Duke of Windsor—as the former King rode at the head of his troops down Constitution Hill. Mcmahon, 34-year-old Irishman, was secretly released from Wandsworth prison.

Mr. Pritam Singh Bedi, Lucknow, winner of the 1st prize Gold Medal in this year's All-India Typewriting Contest at 98 words per minute.

TOO MUCH MONEY!

Four years ago, Horace King, a barman, won £16,750 with a 10s. Irish Sweepstakes ticket.

This week it was revealed that he had left only £4,897. He died in May, through asphyxia from a fit while under the influence of drink. The Coroner, recording "Accidental Death" as the verdict, said, "This man entirely lost his head as a result of too much money" Horace was 32.

His pretty young widow, Mrs. Louisa Maude King, lives at Burnham Road, Chingford. She describes her husband as over-generous, and is not sorry that the money is gone.

Friends say that Horace's nature changed after winning the fortune, the money preying on his mind

People had called him lucky!

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Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

My idea of the strangest book that could possibly be written would be one dealing exclusively with Asiatic superstitions. One of the queerest chapters would be the one devoted to the various superstitions that prevail regarding animals

There is, to begin with, the belief among the Chinese that the gall bladder of the tiger contains a panacea for all ills. There is no ailment, no matter how severe, that cannot be cured by the bitter gall—dried and taken internally—of the jungle's great striped cat. Diseases of the heart and lungs, so the legends go, disappear as soon as a little supply of tiger gall appears on the scene. For he who possesses this magic substance instantaneously becomes a lucky man, a favourite of the gods. Realising the futility of trying to vanquish one so richly endowed, the demons of ill health move out of the body of the blessed one and take up their abode in a frame that will offer less resistance.

This superstition about the curative powers of tiger gall once proved costly to me, under circumstances that eventually managed to get fairly exciting

* * *

Practically all boats plying Far Eastern waters have Chinese stewards and crews; so it wasn't surprising that, on a trip I was making some years ago between Singapore and Hong Kong (on a British freighter that carried a small passenger list) there should be considerable interest on the part of the help in the news that one of my tigers was sick This animal was not well when I came on board, but I figured that a thorough warming would be good for what ailed it. The treatment left the big cat alarmingly weak—in fact, I had never before seen a husky fullgrown tiger go to pieces in just that fashion—and it began to look as if the animal were developing serious complications

A situation of this kind is always unpleasant; but it's all part of the business of collecting live animals. In the twenty years I have devoted to this work, I have naturally had a certain percentage of losses, most of these occurring on shipboard, so I'm always prepared for the worst when I put a load of live freight on board a vessel.

There are many contributing causes to such losses. Animals usually travel as deck cargo. If I happen to draw a ship that's low in the water, and then run into bad weather, with green seas coming over the sides, there are bound to be casualties. There can also be serious losses on a ship that rides high if I can't get the proper deck space aboard her. Storms raise the devil with deck cargo that hasn't adequate protection; and in a situation like this I have to gamble on the weather. Factors enter into the thing that often make it necessary to take a flyer on the first available boat. Waiting for the next good boat with the proper accommodations may prove to be a matter of weeks, a schedule-wrecking proposition that usually has to be passed up. Then one must also consider the fact that animals fresh from the jungle have a habit of dying even under first-class travelling conditions. Some of them are so delicately attuned that they cannot stand the sudden transition from the food they are used to in their natural state to the substitutes I am sometimes forced to use on shipboard.

This is by way of giving you a little peep into some of the risks connected with my business. And

Come on Louis!: "old man" Kangaroo, a natural boxer, ready to take on anything.

now let's get back to my sick tiger.

He kept getting worse and worse and it began to look as if there wasn't much chance of saving him. It soon became apparent to the Chinese help that Lal (who accompanied me on the trip) and I were using heroic measures to keep the animal alive, and there was naturally much excitement among the stewards and the crew.

The stewards were Hinan boys and the deck crew Cantonese. I hadn't been on board that boat very long when it became plain to me that the Hinan stewards and the Cantonese crew hated each other. Enmities between different races of Chinese are a very ordinary phenomenon and I saw nothing in the situation to get excited about.

Both the Cantonese and the Hinans were helping me in my work on that glorified tub. The Cantonese assisted me in loading and placing my specimens, shifting cages when I thought that necessary, rigging up awnings over cages, etc. The Hinan boys helped me in such matters as boiling the great quantities of rice I needed for my birds and small animals. There was other food for my specimens that had to be cooked and these boys always responded cheerfully.

* * *

Once it became known to all the help on board that my tiger was not expected to live, I got more service than ever. The Cantonese and the Hinans, in other words, were in competition with each other for the remains. Each faction wanted to emerge with the gall bladder that meant so much good health to the lucky possessors.

One day the Cantonese bos'n came to me, and after standing first on one foot and then on the other, told me he understood my sick tiger was dying and that he would appreciate receiving the body. He volunteered to present me with the animal's skin if I would permit him to keep the body and remove the gall bladder. I promised to think the matter over and let him know—in which I showed real restraint, for I didn't like the idea of the fellow feverishly waiting for my tiger to die.

Shortly after this visit from the Cantonese bos'n I received a call from the Hinanese chief steward who, after bowing his way up to me in a series of near-somersaults, hummed and hawed and finally reached the subject of my dying tiger. He, of course also wanted the gall bladder. Somehow he didn't offend me nearly so much as the other applicant. He seemed to realise I felt badly over the prospect of losing the animal, and once I thought he was on the point of tears. Maybe all this proves is that Hinan boys are better actors than Cantonese; yet, on the whole, I liked him better than the too hard-shelled Cantonese bos'n.

Despite which I made no promises. I told this representative of the Hinan interests that perhaps we'd better wait for the tiger to die before disposing of his remains.

The morning after my visits from the Canton and Hinan emissaries my tiger decided to pass out of the picture. I couldn't help feeling that it was a shame to lose a thousand dollars' worth of tiger (a fair price for a specimen of this kind) especially after risking my neck, as I had, to get him out of the pit, in which I had trapped him, into a cage.

* * *

Lal and I yanked my tiger corpse out of his cage and deposited him on one of the hatches. Word of the death had not yet got out. As I stood there staring at the body and thinking what a pity it was that this animal had to die, the Hinan steward came along with some food supplies for my birds and small animals.

His eyes popped as he took a look at the dead jungle cat. Before

WHEN CHINESE COMPETED KEENLY FOR CORPSE OF TIGER

he had a chance to say anything, I said, "Get your boys out and have 'em skin the tiger. Give me the skin and you can keep the gall."

Had this Hinanese just been handed a million dollars he could not have been more demonstrative. I thought he would kiss me.

The situation, I felt, called for a drink. I went off to get it.

HEATHEN, SEEKING LUCKY GALL BLADDER, POISONS TIGER

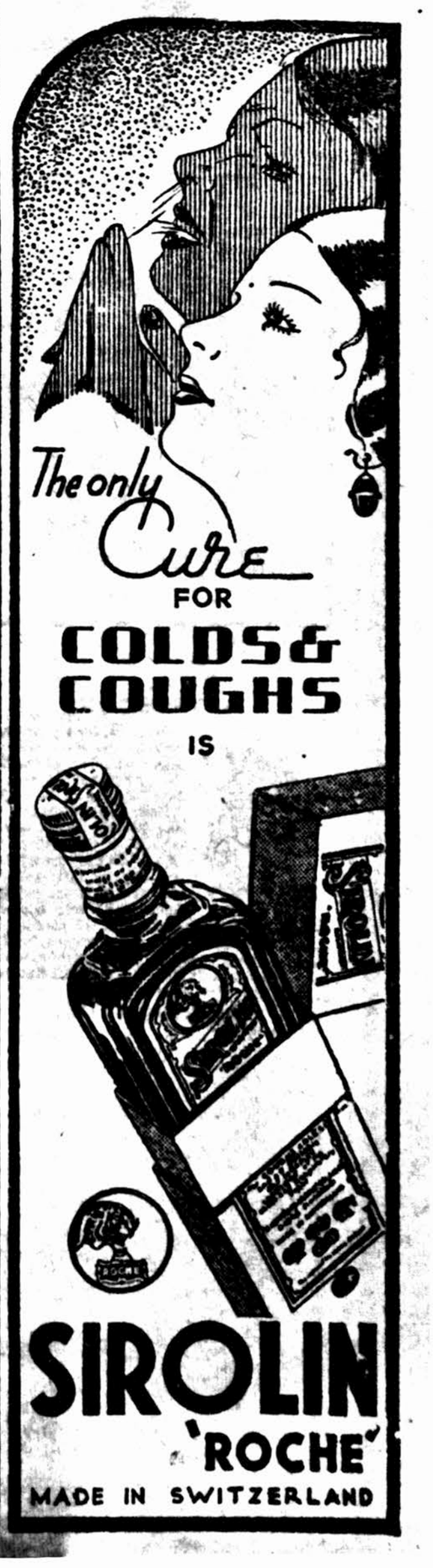
Chapter Twenty-Four

When I returned, about twenty minutes later, a strange sight greeted my eyes. The Hinan chief steward and two of his boys, knives in hand, were preparing to start skinning the tiger. The Cantonese bos'n was giving them a hot argument. I had promised the animal to him, he was saying, and he meant to have it. He was the rightful owner of that tiger's gall bladder and he had no intention of letting anyone take it away from him.

At this juncture Lal intervened. "Which of these Chinamen did you give it to, master?" he asked; adding that if I didn't quickly decide I'd see a Chinaman skinned instead of a tiger.

I told the bos'n he was mistaken,

(Continued on Page 43)



Prior To Amy-Jimmy Romance

PLAYBOY OF THE AIR BIDS FOR ALLIANCE WITH THE DESCENDANT OF THE CONQUEROR OF WATERLOO

"It was not that I was being snobbish at all. Any mother in my position would have done the same thing. My daughter and Mr. Jim Mollison lived in two different worlds entirely, and I just did not want hers to be wrecked."

Clara Countess Cowley, of Seagrey House, Chippenham, said this in mail week, concerning the romance between her daughter and the airman which created a society sensation in 1932. She was replying to statements in Jim Mollison's book, "Jim Mollison, Playboy of the Air," that she "palpably disapproved" of him as a possible husband for the then Lady Diana Wellesley.

"I was solemnly plighted to the Lady Diana Wellesley, a great-grand-daughter of the Duke of Wellington, the old Iron Duke himself," says Mollison in his book.

" But for the fact that I subsequently married Amy, I think my wife's name would in all probability have been Diana. But there were forces militating against our union. . . One of them was typified by Diana's mother

"Looking back now, I say 'Who can blame her for her attitude when considering me as a prospective son-in-law?'

"Countess Cowley palpably disapproved of me as a possible son-in-law. Watchful over the future of Lady Diana she saw small reason to link the future of a descendant of the conqueror of Waterloo with that of James Mollison, bird of play.

"UNSYMPATHETIC"

"I found her ladyship unsympathetic. She inquired. . . . of my financial position. She wanted to know my future prospects. My suitability for marriage needed, I was given to understand, many more references than I could supply just then.

"I was asked almost everything concerning my personal affairs. Questions, questions until I became nauseated by the catechism I could not face up to. I withdrew from the discussion. . .

"I told Lady Diana, 'the old lady is adamant. She won't budge. There is no more we can do'. .

"Subsequently, Diana met me. . . . . the business of our meeting was to discuss my engagement to Amy. Could Diana have seen ahead with me would she have taken the plunge with me? I cannot tell.'

Lady Diana is now the wife of Mr. Daniel Dixon, A.D.C. to the General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland, and a son of Captain Herbert Dixon, M.P. Lady Diana and her husband are staying at Greenisland, near Belfast.

Countess Cowley refuted the suggestion in Mr. Mollison's book that she was unsympathetic towards him.

"I can assure you I was not at all disagreeable or nasty to Mr. Mollison," she said. "Frankly, I did not want him for a son-in-law.

"It was not a question of snobbishness, but simply my daughter's happiness After all, she was only just 17 at the time, and he and she lived in two entirely different worlds.

"Much as I was against her marrying Mr. Mollison, I was prepared to give them a chance.

"HER FRIENDS NOT HIS."

"I told them to wait for a year, to give them the opportunity of meeting each other's friends, and, if at the end of that time they still loved each other, then I could hardly hold out.

"My daughter was much too young to marry a man who had seen so much of the world. And her friends were definitely not his.

"I certainly did ask him some questions about himself and about his financial position Naturally I wanted to know how he was going to look after her—any mother would, and I am a widow, too.

"Now, thank heaven, my daughter is happily and comfortably married.

"I'm afraid I have not seen Mr. Mollison since that day he came to lunch and discussed the future . . . . ."

"L'Humanite," Paris.
The Rome-Berlin axis in action.

"La Lumiere," Paris.
"This Italian victory, it's a gain for France.... A French victory would have been a triumph for the Soviets."

TEACH GIRLS, THE MODERN WAY!

"Don't be afraid to tell a girl she is pretty; teach her to dress attractively and don't try to stop her making the best of her attractions.

"Tell her how to make the best of her personality—how to make her hair look better and chat about the womanly things she wants to know.

"This is all part of education. The modern girl hates preaching and wants to know how to become a good companion to her boy friend and later on, to her husband."—Miss S. E. Davies, ex-Board of Education Inspector.

Indian Bazar

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FROM TRUANT TO PREMIER

Sir Ghulam Hussein As Maker Of Modern Sind

(By ATMARAM G. KIRPALANI.)

"The world still holds glittering prizes for those whose courage is high and whose swords are sharp," said the late Lord Birkenhead, once Secretary of State for India, in a famous Rectorial address. Assistant Public Prosecutor; President, District Local Board; Member of the Bombay Legislative Council continuously for two decades; Minister of the Bombay Government for the longest period yet enjoyed by any individual; Executive Councillor for six years; Delegate to the first two Round Table Conferences held at St. James' Palace, London, to shape the new constitution of India; Nominated Member of the Council of State; Elected Member of the Central Legislative Assembly; President, Sind Advisory Committee; and last but not the least the first Premier of Sind—all these are glittering prizes of which the tallest Indian with a constitutional bent of mind would be proud of He is a very remarkable illustration of the truth of Lord Birkenhead's virile doctrine. That Sir Ghulam Hussein's courage is high. cannot be denied even by his worst political opponents, inasmuch as his stout heart has braved many a storm that blew over his head. That his sword is sharp has been manifested on various occasions, but he draws it only when he has need for it. Otherwise, he wins men by consummate tact and diplomacy that are peculiarly his own. He is indeed the most remarkable man I have ever come across among the contemporary men and women of Sind who have come into the limelight

Truant At School

Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah was born in 1879 at Shikarpur, a town famous for adventurous tradesmen in Upper Sind. His father was a zemindar and a Mukhtiar practising in the local courts. Ghulam Hussein inherited his love of the agricultural class and his legal acumen from his father who combined both qualities. His boyhood was spent in that ancient, picturesque native town of his at one time so famous for its luxury. G H. imbibed an adventurous spirit and a sheer love of the good things of life from his gay, yet businesslike, surroundings The boy was sent to the local High School, where instead of poring over moth-eaten books and repeating mathematical formulaes by rote, he preferred to play cricket in the open, or to lead a party of truants from the school just like himself. Thus even in his boyhood, instead of turning out into an automaton, he developed independent spirit and ability to lead others His kindly father sent him to Sind Madressah at Karachi, so that the boy might pay more attention to his studies, but there too the future Premier of Sind played many a prank, and was recalled to Shikarpur within a fortnight. Ghulam Hussein, however, was an intelligent boy and could grasp things very quickly. He wrote an essay on some subject which was highly appreciated by Mr Jacob, the then Educational Inspector of Sind It was so good that its authorship was generally attributed to the teacher. G.H had no difficulty in passing the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University which he did in 1895.

A Good Mixer

Ghulam Hussein joined the D. J. Sind College at Karachi and took the Arts course. Among his classmates, who have reached eminence in their respective spheres are Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Mr. Dadiba Mehta, Assistant Judicial Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Jagatsing Ailmal and Rai Bahadur Hotchand Chandumal, who both retired as Collectors some years back. During his college career, Ghulam Hussein was very fond of playing cricket and tennis, and taking long walks. The physical exercise taken by him in his youth has preserved his constitution upto this day, inspite of tremendous hard work. In those days, however, G. H. was not at all a hard-working student. He delighted, no doubt, in the study of history and politics, but apparently he had no ambition of becoming a great political leader. He did not take part in the College debates, so as to prepare himself for his future career as a legislator. However, the one remarkable quality which he possessed was his great sociability which enabled him to mix freely with people of all communities and form lasting friendships. His constant companion during his undergraduate days was a Hindu classmate, namely, Mr. Dayaram Punjabi, now a retired Deputy Collector, G.H.'s life ambition lay dormant till it was quickened when opportunities presented themselves. He passed the B. A. examination in 1899, and joined the Bombay Law College. There too, Ghulam Hussein did not work assiduously, unlike his classmate, Mr. Rupchand Bilaram. Sir Ghulam Hussein tells me that Mr. Rupchand was even in those days a model law student, and used to help him in studies.

Scraps of paper.—*Arizona Republic, Phoenix*

At The Bar

G. H. passed the LL.B. examination in 1902. His native town of Shikarpur was not an important place from the point of view of business. He, therefore, migrated to Hyderabad—the haven of junior advocates—and started practice there on the criminal side. The legal profession gave him that training which is needed for a successful political career. He acquired an unrivalled, knowledge of men and affairs during his career at the Bar. But he was becoming increasingly interested in local politics. He was elected member of the District Local Board, Hyderabad, and later on became its President. His career as a lawyer was not very remarkable, except that he was appointed as Assistant Public Prosecutor for the Hyderabad District While he was a struggling pleader, he plunged whole-heartedly in politics. But, to-day, mellowed by years, he does not advise young advocates to follow his example. "Dedicate yourself to your profession," said the great man to me, recently, "and don't dabble in politics. Law is a very jealous mistress that does not admit of a rival." Yet he engrossed himself in the Presidency politics in 1912 when he was elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council

As A Minister

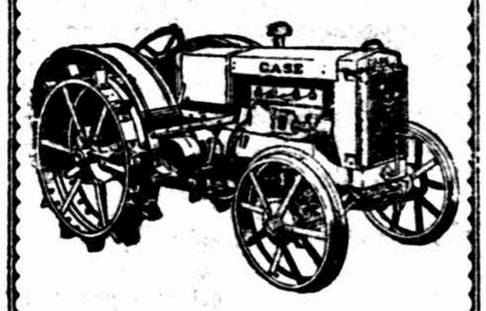
G. H. continued to be elected as a member till the end of the Morley-Minto reforms. When the new Bombay Council was constituted under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, Mr. Ghulam Hussein found himself translated to a key position. The Government of India Act, 1919, provided for a dyarchic form of government with transferred subjects and reserved subjects. The transferred subjects consisting of nation-building activities such as Education and Local Self-Government were to be in charge of ministers selected by the Governor of the Province from among the elected members of the legislative council. The Sind Mahomedan bloc in the Bombay Council, consisting of thirteen members, stood like a solid phalanx. Mr. Ghulam Hussein used his position to a great advantage. Being the cleverest member of the party, he easily assumed the reins of leadership in his hands which he retained with remarkable ability and success upto the end of his term of office. In January 1921, he was chosen as a Minister by the Governor of Bombay and was given the portfolio of local self-government. After appointment, he finally severed his connection with the profession of Law. His first-hand knowledge of local bodies enabled him to get a popular measure, namely, the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, passed which provided for wider franchise and non-officialization of local boards. He also steered through the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925. On re-election in 1926, he was again chosen as a minister and given the portfolio of local self-government, with an additional charge of Excise department for six months. It was during his regime that the Bombay Port Trust was amalgamated with the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Several popular amendments were made in the Bombay District Municipal Act The Minor Municipalities Bill was on the legislative anvil in his days, but was not yet brought on the Statute Book. The Karachi Municipal Bill was drafted under his guidance, although it was passed later on. The Bill had a mixed reception in Sind, as the Hindus apprehended that it was calculated further to dissect the Hindu community of Karachi by providing for separate representation for each minor community. Yet it cannot be gainsaid that the constitution has been much liberalized and the Karachi Corporation has been

(Continued on Page 40)

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah.

"CASE"

Tractors and Agricultural Implements



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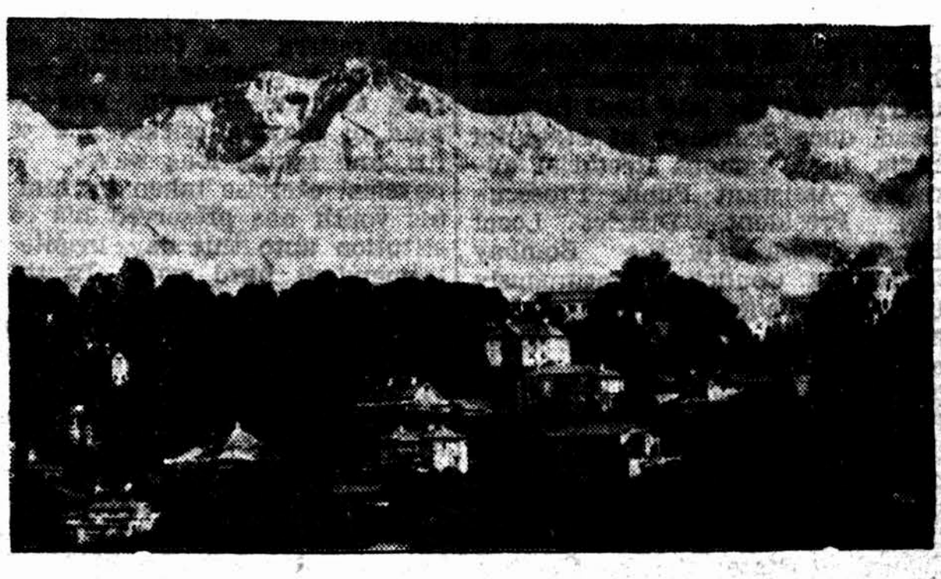
The Switzerland

Charm Of Darjeeling Is Irresistible

By K. N. CHOKSI



A view of the Kanchanjanga from Darjeeling.

Hardly fifty miles away from Siliguri, after a four hours' journey over the hilly track, one enters a new world at Darjeeling—an ideally situated hill-station—pulsating with beauty and nature all round far away from the din and bustle of the big busy metropolis of Calcutta

Darjeeling is sure to satisfy the sublime imagination of a poet—it is, as if, a vision of a great poet, came to life with all poetic fancy, it looks like the realisation of a lover's ideal world, dreamt of in an ecstacy of enthusiasm. It is the 'grandest of Nature's abode,' and is popularly known as the "Switzerland of the East." and no doubt, there is truth in the remark.

Tourists and sight-seers, from all over the world, have flocked in thousands, to have a glimpse of the stainless, snowy, slopes of the huge Himalayas. The very sight of these infinite slopes, with their beautiful background, in blue presents a sight which is the envy of the gods

Changing Climate

Siliguri—the starting point of Darjeeling—Himalayan Railway—is a place 350 miles away from Calcutta, a night's journey over the railway. The upward journey is one of the most pleasant and enjoyable experiences of one's life. The traveller, within a space of three hours, comes across every possible climate, and vegetation, and within a few minutes, one begins to feel the wonderful change in climate, and is almost interfused with nature and beauty all round. After the mail leaves Siliguri, for six miles, the train traverses a level track; soon after we commence climbing the first Tea Gardens, the white building of the Tea factory and the glorious landscape are unfurled before our sight. After 30 miles' pleasant journey, we reach Kurseong, where a halt is made for breakfast, and on account of a change in climate, we need our "mufflers" and "Pullovers." Rurseong is indeed a very beautiful hill-station with a milder climate and a larger rainfall. Continuing our upward march, we soon come to Ghoom—7,500 feet above sea-level, a little higher than Darjeeling and eternally shrouded in mist. A couple of miles more, and we reach the picturesque Darjeeling.

Himalayas On View

Darjeeling is an ideally situated town. The first sight, that sends us into raptures, is the glorious and most magnificent view of the snowy range of the cloud-capped peaks, as high as 15,000 feet to 28,000 feet—and the mighty Kinchinjunga, proud and unconquered, towering above all the other lower peaks, gives a most unique scene; and it has been said that even the mighty Alps fade into insignificance, before the sublime grandeur of the Himalayas. There is no other place than Darjeeling, from which we can enjoy a more magnificent scenery of the "outstanding Eastern Himalayas" in its extent, immensity and grandeur.

Sunrise From Tiger's Hill

India boasts of Darjeeling, for its unparalleled and unique sunrise and sunset, as seen from Tiger's Hill, seven miles from Darjeeling. Every morning, we find many parties, wending their way

A representative of the hill tribes.

to Tiger's Hill—one of the most popular picnic places in Darjeeling. These parties, with their tiffin boxes, thermoses, heavy wintercoats and warm coverings, and every one of them invariably carrying a camera, start from their hotels, latest by three at night. The cold is so biting in the early morn, and the ascent to the hill so steep, that, but for the temptation to witness the most gorgeous sunrise, and to have a glimpse of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world,—one would not venture to pass through such an ordeal. From 4 to 4-30, the sunrise is expected at every moment, and every moment at the Tiger's Hill, is passed anxiously; for a moment, the horizon clears up—and at the next, it is again filled up with mist and fog. Often, one has to return home sad and disappointed, with the only hope that the next day will be clearer and brighter, and if he continues his trip for some days, a day dawns, clear and bright, and Ah! he beholds the most magnificent sunrise, and it is really very wonderful.

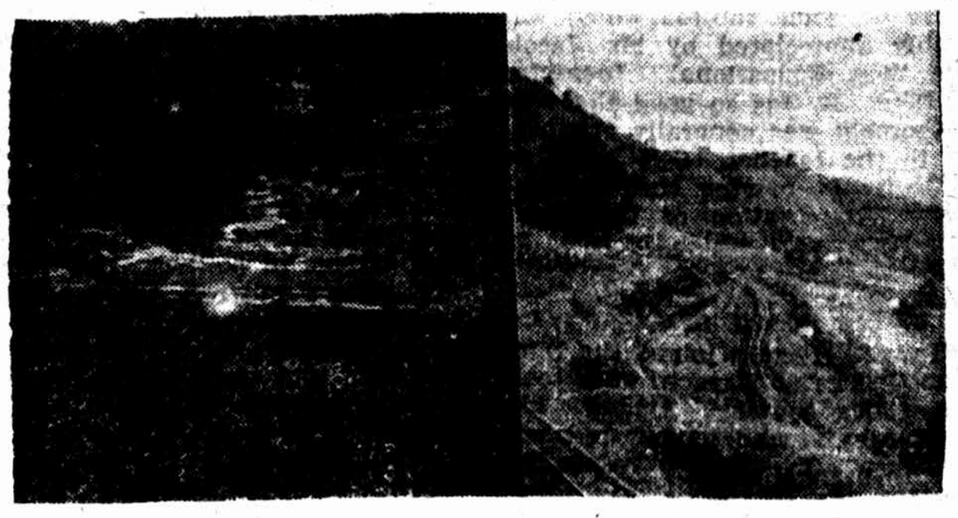
Glory Of Sunrise

"First there comes a flood of rosy light, and then a deep bright crimson, like the ruby's flash or the Sapphire's blaze, and then a circlet of flaming peaks studs the horizon. . . . But, quick as the lightning, the flash comes, and a flood of glory rolls once more"; Thus it continues for three or four minutes, and we see the "mighty blaze, full in its glory" and we say it is the runrise No words or pictures can do adequate justice to sights so glorious!

Even if the day is unfortunately not clear, and the horizon is covered with fog and mist—one gets a pleasant sight. One sees a sea of clouds—it is a real delight to watch "the delicate sculpture of their alabaster sides, and the rounded lustre of their magnificent rolling." What a fine experience it is to approach them, when they fuse into vague mists, and whirl away into fragments of vapour.

There are various other places of interest to the traveller. The Lelong, Race-course, the Observatory the Victoria Falls and the Botanical gardens, and last, but not the least, the Senchal lake. Lebong has accommodation for a battalion of British infantry, a parade ground, and a church

And last but not the least, is the Senchal Lake, which provides water to the whole town, and presents some of the finest distant views, if it is not shrouded in mist and fog: but any way, the journey to the lake, through the for-



The panorama of sunrise from the Tiger's Hill. The other picture shows the Darjeeling-Himalaya Railway.

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G.6

Of The East

The Stainless and Snowy glory of the Himalayas.

ests, and steep mountains, is extremely pleasant

Hill Tribes

Perhaps, the most attractive and interesting feature of Darjeeling is its Hill man. The Bhutias, who are most attractive, at once arrest our attention. Strong and sturdy, cheerful, noisy and gay, with Mongolian noses, and sparkling eyes, they never know what sorrow or melancholy is! The Bhutia women are very fair with rosy cheeks, as cheerful and merry as their men-folk and have a peculiar fascination for massive and heavy ornaments. Then the Lepchas—a quieter race and less sturdy and fair than the Bhutias. The menfolk wear their hair in a long tail. Then, the Nepalese, who are less of Mongolian and mixture of Aryan blood Their faithfulness hardihood, and honesty are proverbial. These tribesmen are all Buddhists, but rather of a debased kind. Their main object is to propitiate the gods, which they do, by flying high and elevated flags in the air and revolving prayer wheels

The whole town of Darjeeling has a peculiar structure. Unlike many of our Hill-sttations, such as Matheran or Mahableshwar, Darjeeling has a systematic ladder-like structure. Besides, Darjeeling has some of the most up-to-date and modern shops, excellent cafes, beautiful theatres; and hence, it enjoys an unique position in the hill stations of India Being able to provide some of the most modern conveniences and entertainments, and at the same time, giving us the best of natural surroundings one often wonders why some of our other hill-stations have no such conveniences and entertainments!

Darjeeling is again the seat of the Bengal Government, and has got many beautiful bungalows and sanatoriums and also many Clubs, for sports and games. Unlike Matheran, Darjeeling has very well-built roads, and we can have the best taxis at very moderate rates. Riding there, though not uncommon, is not so popular, as at Matheran.

Darjeeling Tea

Everybody must have heard of the world-famous Darjeeling Tea. In the humid atmosphere of the sunny slopes of the Himalayas, Darjeeling Tea grows at its best and attains rare fragrance. Darjeeling has the world's loftiest Tea

Woman of the tribes

a rare opportunity of personally visiting the tea-gardens, and tea-factories. It is both interesting and instructive to study how tea is cultivated and finally blended. "Love, Romance and Wisdom," they say "lie hidden inside the tea-cup"; one wonders, how far it is true of the Darjeeling tea!

Ban On Hindu Youths

In conclusion it may be noted that, the young Hindus going to Darjeeling have to obtain a permit, and the stranger to Calcutta feels himself so much annoyed, and inconvenienced in going from one Police-office to the other and losing so much time in obtaining a permit,—that he is compelled, more often than not, to cancel his visit to this most beautiful place, simply because, he cannot afford to waste days for obtaining the permit;; and, as for the self-respecting Bengali Hindus, many of them prefer not to be humiliated in this manner, with the result that they cannot get the pleasure of visiting such a beautiful place, even though it is so near their home As one Bengali Professor put it "Darjeeling is open to all but not to the Bengali Hindus"; one wonders, as to what the so-called popular Ministers are doing! But, except for the great inconvenience of obtaining a permit, there is surely something miraculous in the unruffled calm" and beauty of nature in Darjeeling, which "overawes our little anxieties and doubts"; and one would always cherish the memory of Darjeeling and "like the mellow of the departing Sun" the memory of that enchanting place. "falls tenderly, yet softly, on the heart"

Labourers in a tea Garden.

But No Admission To Bengali Youths

Sheridan Manuscripts Lost

What bibliophiles would describe as a disaster of magnitude occurred last November, yet it is still only known to the family and the friends concerned All the chief manuscripts of Sheridan, with the exception of 'School for Scandal," were lost then in the Mediterranean in the capsizing of the sail-boat in which young Dick Sheridan was making an adventurous voyage from Algiers. He was alone and swam safely ashore, but died in January of this year.

He was the son of Mrs. Clare Sheridan, who married Wilfred Sheridan in 1910 When their son came of age he received the Sheridan manuscripts and with extraordinary recklessness took them with him on his adventeures. The manuscript of the "School for Scandal" had been sold some years before to an American collector and the disapproval that was felt at the time must be changed to satisfaction now, for otherwise it would have shared the fate of the manuscripts of "The Rivals" and "The Critic."

The British Museum has no important Sheridan manuscripts; only a few minor writings and letters. The news of the loss was given to me by a well-known writer and a connection of the family.

PROBLEM OF SHORTS IN A BUS

Plymouth was disappointed when the City Council met without discussing the question: When is a woman's apparel unsuitable for a ride in a Plymouth bus?

Next week, however, the Transport Committee will discuss the report of the bus conductor who refused to permit an American woman to board his bus because, he said, she was wearing "abbreviated shorts and a brassiere."

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BLADE AND THE SKIN

Safety First Rules For Tonsorial Artists

This article is a summary of the results of four years of investigation on the subject of shaving, conducted at Mellon Institute, in order to ascertain the factors that are involved in obtaining a satisfactory shave.

A shaving clinic was established at Mellon Institute in 1931. It consisted of from 10 to 15 experimental shavers, who, being scientists, were unusually well qualified to follow directions meticulously and to observe effects accurately. The entire group consisted of 31 men, of whom 20 were blond and 11 brunette. Of the 20 blonds, 5 had unusually coarse beard hair with an especially thick growth; the same was true of 6 of the 11 brunettes. Of the blonds, 9 had rather light beards; the same was true of 3 of the brunettes. Sensitiveness to the discomfort of shaving was not confined to those having dense beards, but included some of those having light beards as well. Included in the group were 9 who shaved daily during one year, 5 who shaved daily during two years, 8 who shaved daily during three years or more, and 9 who shaved at irregular intervals.

First, the following conclusions can be stated as miscellaneous generalities writes Lester Hollander, M.D., in the Journal of the American Association.

The rate of growth of hair is fastest immediately after shaving; then it becomes slower until a normal average of 11 to 12 mm. a month is attained. Neither this normal rate nor the thickness of the beard is affected by shaving or cutting.

RATE OF GROWTH OF HAIR.

Hair on the face never grows out perpendicularly except occasionally on the curvature of the chin anterially. The actual angle between the hairshaft and the skin varies with individuals as well as with various portions of the face of the same person. The hairshaft is set in a yielding rather than a rigid base; so that when the razor is forced against the hairshaft there is a tendency to deflect the latter to a position in which it makes an even smaller angle with the skin than normally. The result is that the hair is shaved off into a pointed stub, and the impression is that the shave is not close nor clean.

The true cause of growing hairs is not generally known, but slanting wounds in the skin above the hair root, and also any cutting of the skin around the hair shafts seem to have a predisposing action. Some writers have erroneously ascribed such traumas to "dull razors"; but in respect to safety razors cutting occurs less with dull blades than with sharp ones.

The skin surface is furrowed and wrinkled, and in some cases it forms a deep depression around the emergence of the hair shaft. A very slight stretching of the skin is sufficient to make the surface essentially smooth; but severe stretching, especially over the bony parts of the face, results in the protrusion of the skin at the site of the hair follicles, giving the appearance of gooseflesh. Thus severe stretching invites cutting.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF HAIR.

The chemical composition of hair has been known to be chiefly keratin, a highly complex material containing nitrogen and sulphur. Keratin is insoluble in water, but absorbs water readily. It is completely soluble in strong alkalies. The tensile strength and consequently the hardness of the hair are lessened by water absorption. Hair also takes up fatty secretion which retards water absorption.

The chief reason for the popularity of soap as a hair softening medium lies in the fact that soap emulsifies the waterproof sebum covering the hairshaft and allows the water to wet the hair. The composition of the soap has little bearing on its effectiveness as long as it has this emulsifying property. But hand soaps that contain "builders" to counteract the constituents in hard water may carry excessive alkali and should be avoided. The beard can also be softened by the preparations marketed as latherless shaving creams, which for the most part consist of stearic acid, glycerol, hydrous wool fat or liquid petrolatum, an alkaline emulsifying agent, and from 60 to 70 per cent. water. Some of them contain small quantities of a wetting agent, such as sodium lauryl sulphate. The practice of some shavers of mixing petrolatum with shaving soap results solely in a tendency to stiffen the lather, which tends to protect the skin from cutting by preventing the closest possible shave.

BLADE AND THE SKIN.

We found that the minimum time for the proper softening of the beard before using the razor to be from 2 1/2 to 3 minutes. This time is to be increased with the use of cold water, particularly in the case of grey or white hair.

Some men suffer from the combination of an unusually small hairskin angle and an unusually yielding character of the skin. This difficulty can be surmounted only by shaving against the grain or by the use of an increased angle between the blade and the skin.

A study of safety razor blades showed that the steel used in practically all of them is as good for shaving purposes as the best steel ever used for an old style straight razor if not better. The quality of the steel is of much greater importance to the blade manufacturer in affecting the ease with which he can sharpen it properly.

Comfort is increased when a slanting or diagonal stroke is used.

Shaving dulls standard blades more in summer than in winter, indicating a seasonal variation in certain beard properties.

The colouring of the individual gave little indication of his beard growth. Two of the blonds were among the four men having the toughest beards, while two of the brunettes were among those having slight blade damaging effects.

To control bleeding we recommend the use of bismuth subgallate, which acts as a styptic without any disagreeable sensation. Being a powder, it can be kept and applied aseptically.

As an antiseptic we have used 50 per cent. ethyl alcohol, 70 per cent ethyl alcohol, and 50 per cent ethyl alcohol containing 4 per cent salicylic acid, and have found each solution satisfactory.

Talcum powder acts well as a protective coating. The use of these protective materials in after-shaving treatment adds a good deal to the comfort in the daily procedure of shaving.

RULES FOR A SHAVE

(1) Wash the face first with soap and water, using hot water and non-irritating toilet soap. Carry on this operation for about one-half minute and then rinse the face thoroughly. This washing removes the grit and the external layer of sweat and sebum from the skin and hair.

(2) After the soap has been thoroughly rinsed off with hot water, a second layer of soap should be applied. This may be one's favourite shaving soap. It is to be thoroughly rubbed into the skin with the hand, copious amounts of water being used. If latherless cream is preferred for shaving, it should be applied on top of the soap and rubbed around to mix thoroughly with the lather. If lather-forming soap is used, it should be whipped into a lather with the brush. No harm will come from allowing the soap to remain on the face for a longer period than 2 or 3 minutes, while the shaver brushes his teeth or loads his razor.

(3) Shaving should be begun by wetting the razor with hot water. Keep the face well lathered and wet during the entire operation. It is a good practice to shave the less difficult portions of the face first so that the more difficult portions will have the benefit of longer contact with water.

(4) Following shaving the preferred lotion or other post-shaving preparation can be used after the soap has all been rinsed thoroughly from the face.

(5) For the hypersensitive person we propose the adoption of one of the following changes in the preparational operations: (a) the use of cold water for the final lathering procedure following the hot water preparational period, or (b) the use of menthol incorporated with the shaving soap or cream.

The Maharanee of Chhota Udaipur arrived from England by s.s. "Strathnavar".

Paper Printed On Silk

It is a proud reflection for the English that seven out of ten of all the newspapers in the world are printed in English, but it is not to England that one turns for the birthplace of the newspaper press. The old world knew nothing of linotype machines and million circulations, but it had its own way of spreading the news, and the "Acta Diurna" gave a daily account of public events in Rome during the dictatorship of Julius Caesar.

The "Acta" was posted in the Forum, and copies sold, and it must have recorded the first paragraph of English news, when Julius Caesar landed at Dover 1990 years ago. There was some sort of "yellow journalism even then, for the "Acta," in embellishing the story of a murder trial, recorded that "a shower of baked bricks fell during the proceedings!" The news of the "Acta," however, was usually simple enough, and free from extravagance. On April 4, in the year 585 after the building of Rome, the "Acta" contributed these records to the world's history. "It thundered, and an oak was struck in that part of Mount Palatine called Summa Velia early in the afternoon." A fray happened in a tavern at the lower end of Banker Street, in which the keeper of the 'Hog in Armour' tavern was dangerously wounded." "Tertinius, the Aedile, fined the butchers for selling meat which had not been inspected by the overseers of the markets."

It was, on the whole, a faithful record in its day but the 'Acta" died with [illegible] and did not live to earn the distinction of being the oldest newspaper in the world. That distinction belongs to China, where the "Peking Gazette" is printed to-day on silk, as it was printed a thousand years ago.—From the "Sydney Morning Herald," Australia.

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IN WILD FOREST OF TERAI

Sarda Canal, An Engineering Feat

(From A Correspondent).

Crops worth nearly Rs. 6½ crores, including sugarcane valued at about Rs. 3 crores, and wheat valued at about Rs. 1½ crores, were, according to the latest information available, raised in 1935/36 by irrigation from the Sarda Canal alone. The total value of crops irrigated from this Canal was roughly Rs. 3 crores in 1933/34 and Rs. 4.4 crores the following year. A similar increase in the value of sugarcane and wheat, the two most important crops grown in the area served by this Canal, is also noticeable, the value of sugarcane grown in 1933/34 being a little over Rs. 1 crore and in 1934/35 a little less than Rs. 2 crores. The value of wheat grown in these two years was Rs. 80 lakhs and Rs. 1½ crores respectively. The gross receipts from this irrigation system in 1935-36 were a little over Rs. 40½ lakhs, while the net revenue was over 16½ lakhs, yielding a return of 1.67 per cent on capital outlay, and the total irrigated area was a little over 1 million acres. Five years ago this area was a little over half of what it is now, and the net revenue barely one seventh.

It may be remembered that this canal was formally opened in 1928, but it was not before many difficulties caused by man and nature were fought and won through that these waters which formerly ran to waste, were led from their mountain retreats through the dense forests and the swampy tracts of the Terai to needy cultivators hundreds of miles away.

PROJECTS ABANDONED.

From as early as the middle of the 19th Century, projects were being considered for the utilization of the waters of the Sarda; but for various reasons they were all abandoned.

Part of the land required for the headworks, however, belonged to Nepal and prolonged negotiations were necessary for its acquisition in exchange for British territory elsewhere.

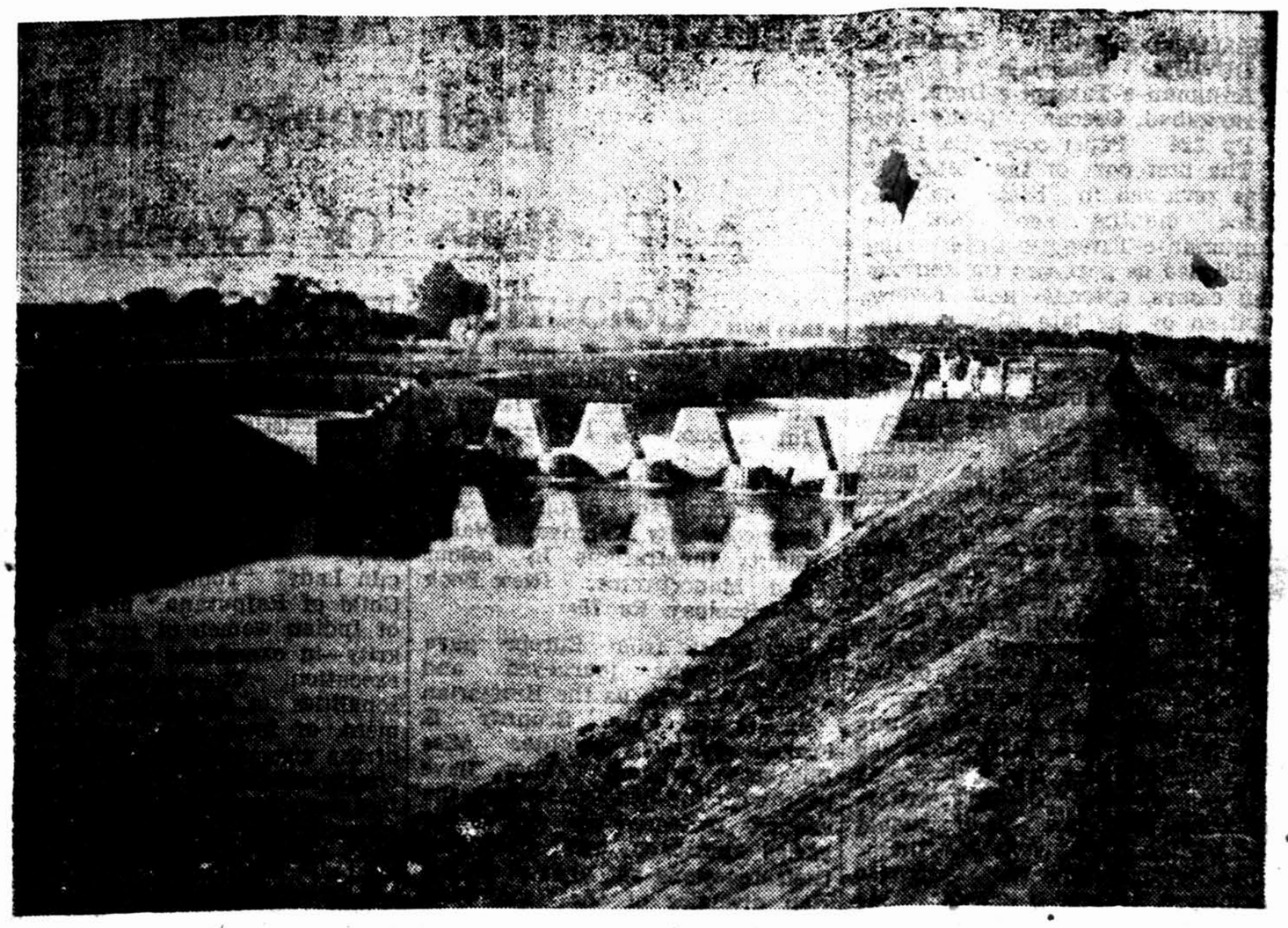
Thanks to the persistence and skill of the engineers concerned, all these obstacles were gradually overcome, and the canal was formally opened at Banbassa by His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of United Provinces on the 11th December 1928, nearly 8 years after the preliminary work started. Thus was born the mighty Sarda Canal system which at the time was and still is one of the greatest of its kind in the world, an achievement of which India may well be proud.

EXTENT OF IRRIGATION.

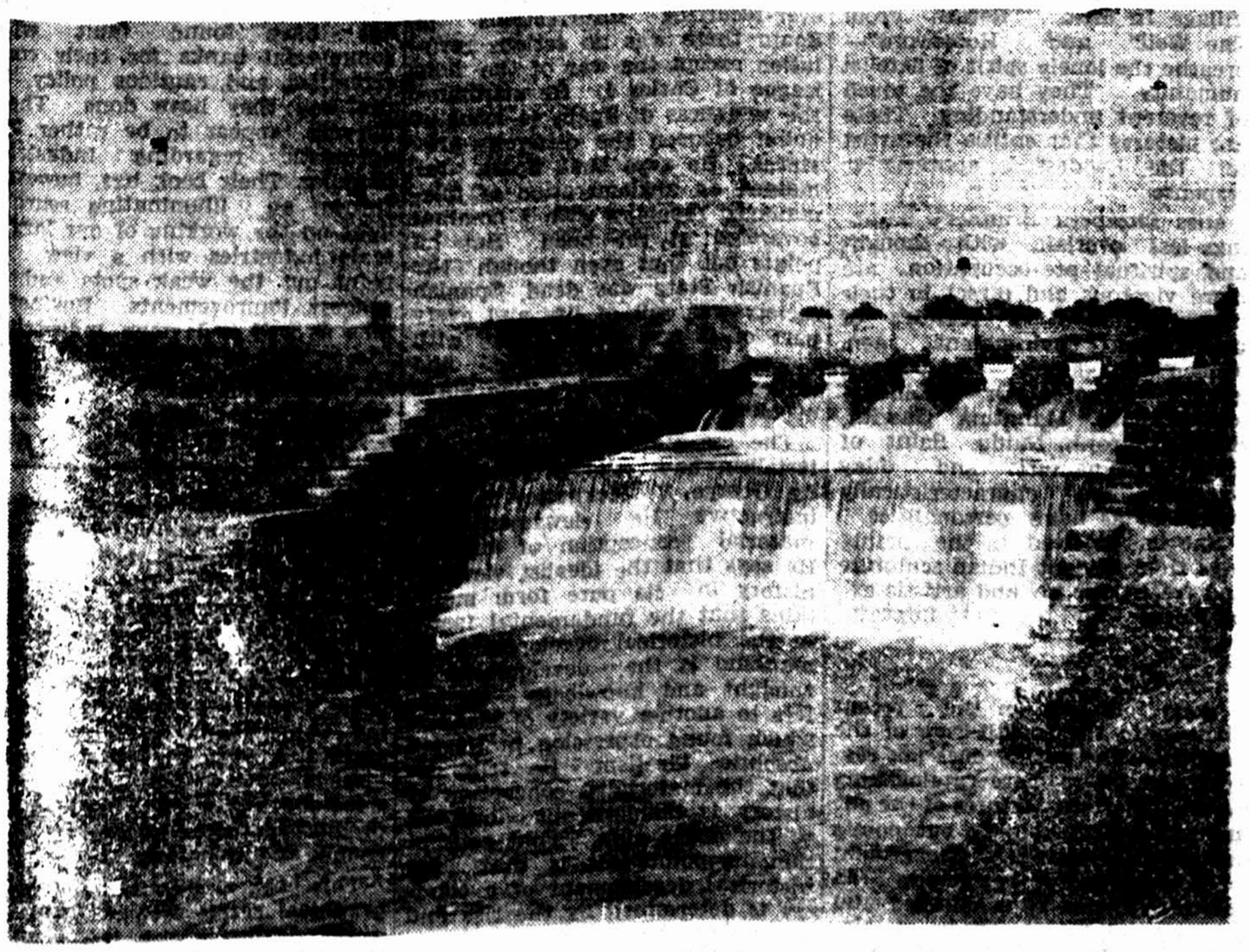
The main canal is a lordly waterway, 350 feet wide, cascading over numerous artificial falls in the beautiful wild forest country of the Terai and bifurcating into the Kheri and the Hardoi branches shortly after its 28th These two branches are 124 and 156 miles long respectively and traverse the Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi and Unao districts, while the Bilaspur and the Nigohi branches taking off from the right and 46 and 60 miles long respectively serve the Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur districts Each of these canals in turn bifurcates into smaller branches of various dimensions and feeds innumerable minor channels and distributaries on the way. Besides these there is the Sarda-Deoha feeder, 7 miles long, which takes off from the right bank and runs through the Terai. The object of this feeder, as its name implies, is merely to augment the supplies of the Deoha river and not to irrigate any cultivation itself.

With all its branches and minor channels and distributaries, the total length of the Sarda Canal system is about 4,260 miles, with about 7 million acres of culturable area or an area roughly equivalent to the total cultivable area in Egypt and the Sudan under command.

Apart from the protection against famine which the canal affords, not the least of the boons conferred by it is the impetus it has given to the sugar industry. Sugarcane is grown extensively in the areas opened up by the Sarda Canal.



Combined Syphoon and 3.0' fall on Kukra Escape (Khera Branch.)



Attaria Escape (Sarda Canal.)

MARRIAGE COURTS EXPECT RUSH

LONDON (By mail)

Unprecedented numbers of matrimonial cases are expected in the magistrates' courts when the new Domestic Proceedings Act comes into force.

But this will not mean a sudden increase in married unhappiness, according to Mr. H. E. Norman, secretary of the National Association of Probation Officers.

"Thousands of unhappily married people do not use the courts at present, because they know they will not find there the help they need.

THE CHANGE.

"But when they learn that a special service is now available for solving problems of married life they will hasten to take advantage of it."

Under the new Act probation officers acquire statutory authority to effect reconciliation between man and wife.

"Hitherto the courts have only had one primary duty", continued Mr. Norman, "to secure redress for the wife deprived of certain of her legal rights, such as maintenance for herself and children.

"Now all courts will be required by law to give attention to the mending of broken marriages.

"This is infinitely better than granting orders for maintenance that it may, or may not, be possible to enforce. Every individual case will now be given a patient, thoroughly well-informed examination, without hurry or pressure; a constructive effort will be made to rebuild the home on a sound foundation."

FEWER SEPARATIONS.

"Separate and be sorry ever after" types of cases will, it is expected, be considerably reduced by the new machinery.

Mr. Norman believes that 'an exceedingly large number" of people do not know why they are unhappy together, and would be only too glad to be told.

Broken homes, he considers, are the primary cause of juvenile delinquency.

Cases will now be heard in separate courts by not more than three justices, including, if possible, one man and one woman. Only persons having a bona-fide interest will be admitted.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

ESSAYS OF HALI

MAQALAT-E-HALI, HISSA-E-DUWUM. Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan Demy 8vo. Pp 224 Paper cover. Rs. 1-8-0.

The first part of the "Maqalat" was reviewed in these columns some months ago Now the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu has published as part two the remaining essays, speeches and reviews written by the late Khwaja Altaf Hussain "Hali", the standard-bearer of the Aligarh movement and the immortal author of the "Musaddas". These essays and speeches have been written on different topics and although so many years have elapsed since they were written and made, yet their interest seems to be as fresh as ever. The lengthy speech made by Hali only a few years after the death of Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan, gives all that is worth knowing about the life and works of the Founder of the Aligarh College.

It is superfluous to say anything about the style of Hali, since he was one of those few writers who showed the way to other writers of lesser rank how Urdu should be written. His style is, therefore, natural and the language employed by him is chaste. One further trait of his writings is the pathos ingrained in every word. That he was a great well-wisher of the Musalmans can be proved from every line that appears in this book His speeches and essays were all for the benefit of the Musalmans who had lost their all as a result of the happenings of 1857 Hali was an eyewitness to this change for the worse and so he wanted the Musalmans to rise once again to their pristine glory within as short a time as possible The two volumes of essays are worthy to be studied seriously by every student of the Urdu language.

MASHAHIR-E-HIND. Compiled by Saiyed Badshah Husain, and published by Saiyed Abdul Qadir and Sons Printers and Publishers Char Minar, Hyderabad (Dn.). Crown 8vo. Pp. 131. Cardboard. Re 1

The book under notice gives, in a readable form, the life and works of six eminent Indians, viz., H. H. the Agha Khan, Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Sir Akbar Haidari, Dr. Bose, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The writer has written this book with a set purpose and it is that our young men may take a lesson from the life of these great leaders of thought who are, more or less, international in character. Such sketches always prove useful and should be encouraged. We hope that the 2nd part of the book will be equally interesting

ZAMIN-O-ZAMAN. By H. H. Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan of Jaora State, Central India Foolscap 4vo. Pp. 28. Gratis

This "masnawi" has been inspired by the teachings of Hazrat Yahya Ainullah of Bihar and contains beautiful thoughts on various topics The most practical portion however, is that in which the poet calls upon all to honour women, to observe the rules of health given therein, and to lead a pure life. The language is in some places difficult to follow and it is for this reason that marginal notes have been provided. The book will be found of sufficient interest by all those who want to acquaint themselves with Ainullah's teachings

SYSTEM OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

"An Introduction to Indian Administration" by Prof. M. R. Palande—Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press,—Price Rs. 2-8/-

This is a useful text book for University students. It briefly describes the evolution of Indian polity in its various aspects and gives a good account of the recent changes in the constitution of the country. The author does not restrict himself to mere catalogouing of the important features of the administrative machinery but points his picture against a background of constitutional principles. As an introduction to a detailed and a more intensive study of the subject of India's polity, the book is calculated to prove helpful.

V.G.K.

Hungarian Artists Delineate India

A Portfolio Of Graphic Colourful Impressions

"Mystic India: Through Art," By Mrs. Sass Brunner E. Frakas and Miss Elizabeth Brunner Introductions By Dr. Rabindranath Tagore Mahatma Gandhi. Prefacted By Mrs. Sass Brunner and Elizabeth Brunner and Forewood By Kanaiyalal Vakil. Eighty Illustrations in colour and Monochrome. (New Book Co., Bombay Rs 10)

Few artists from Europe have lived, thought, journeyed and worked in India as the Hungarian artists Mrs. Sass Brunner E. Frakas and her daughter Miss Elizabeth Brunner. They have lived with the people and seen the country, recreated the beauty of varied landscapes and interpreted their reactions as artists to the rich diversity of the sculptural monuments of ancient India. The title "Mystic India," although not entirely inappropriate, is hardly indicative of the full range of the paintings and drawings reproduced in the present portfolio.

It is divided into two sections. The first section contains the paintings executed by Mrs. Sass Brunner, the second section includes the drawings and paintings of her daughter Miss Elizabeth Brunner.

Mrs. Brunner's paintings reveal her dominant bias towards mystic spiritualism evoked by Hindu, Jain and Budhist deities and by cosmic symbolism. Her landscapes and "characteristic life of India" reveal a similarly keen intensity of approach Her 'Rainbow Desire "Face of the Full Moon," "Gautama Buddha" and "Mahatma (Gandhi) in Deep Meditation" may be mentioned as suggestive of the manner in which she combines allegory and imagination with colour and the strength of draughtsmanship. "Himalayas" "The Ganges By Moonlight," and the 'Gold Mohur Blossom Tree At The Himalayas" elucidate the pattern rhythm of the landscapes. Her pictures of folk-life—"Santali People Going to Work." 'Bengal Village In Mist," "Return From The Well" and "Homeword"—breathe the lonely spirit of derelict humanity They have the touch of reverent understanding These are pictures that entitle the artist to the widest appreciative response

Miss Elizabeth Brunner's paintings less overlaid with thought and spiritual pre-occupation are more vigorous and direct in their interpretation of the realities of the Indian environment. men, women and affairs Her portrait gallery, including Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Saint of Bias, Krishnamurti and Uday Shankar, are characteristically composed as living personalities.

She has re-lived, in the paintings from ancient Indian sculpture and fresco, the joy and artistic experience. But the most interesting trait of her paintings may be seen in the abundant freedom with which she has depicted the characteristics of Indian manhood—not excluding such popular obscurities as the Santals and the Todas—and particularly Indian womanhood. Her "Smile." "Padmaja." "Padmavati," "Brahmin Lady" "Young Mother and Child of Rajputana." are pictures of Indian women of artistic integrity—in experience as well as in execution. The contrasts of personalities, of enlightened refinement, of intellectual angularities, of the unsophisticated delicacy of charm and naivete of the contoured features and complexion are the many tokens of Indian womanhood rarely visualised

Mrs. Sass Brunner and her daughter Miss Elizabeth Brunner have in this portfolio of paintings of India her men, women and children, ancient sculptural monuments and fresco, village life and Himalayan heights given us more than the hospitality they gratefully acknowledge. It is a portfolio we should be as happy to receive as they have been happy to present.

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

Dialectics

The third book of Dialectics, a Marxist literary journal published occasionaly by the Critics Group in New York, contains two essays, one on the Spanish Revolution by Karl Marx and the other on Historical Materialism and the Arts by George V. Plekhanov

Although Karl Marx wrote the "Spanish Revolutions" eighty-three years ago, his analysis of Spanish revolutionary tradition offers a keen synthesis of the historical background of to-day's conflict It is very interesting to learn that Marx intimated the inevitability of a future struggle and also its characteristics. Marx says that although there were ever-recurring insurrections in Spain there was no serious revolution except the war of the holy league of Carlos I. He attributes the weakness of Spain to want of union between the different provinces He says that Spain remained an agglomeration of mismanaged republics with a nominal sovereign at the head. But he points out that even though the Spanish State was dead, Spanish society was full of life and every part of it was overflowing with powers of resistance. We find to-day how true were the words of Marx.

The essay "The Historical Materialism and the Arts" written by George V. Plekhanov is very instructive He views art from material conception of history. He says that the idealist view of history in its pure form maintains that the fundamental factor in the historical development of mankind is the development of thought and knowledge. He refers to another variety of idealism which found expression in Hegel's absolute idealism. He tells us that the materialist conception of history is diametrically opposed to the above view. That conception, he points out, is, that the historical development of a country is determined by the rise and decline of the productive forces which the people have at their disposal. He refers to Darwinism and says that it does not in the least contradict the materialist conception of history. He emphasises the viewpoint of the historical materialists and adds that they have consistently maintained that if human nature is immutable then it cannot explain the historical process which presents a scene of constantly changing phenomena He strongly maintains that the scholars have already observed the close relationship that exists between the productive forces of the primitive people and their art.

This book also contains a bibliographical series with a list of works dealing with the application of dialectics to astronomy, biology, mathematics and physics.

K. B. N.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION AND FINANCE IN INDIA

"Organisation and Finance of Industries in India", by Messrs. D. R. Samant and M.A. Mulky —Longman, Green and Co., Ltd., Price Rs. 5.

This book is the co-ordinated product of the thesis of the authors prepared for the M. A. degree of the Bombay University. It is a praiseworthy effort to clarify the position of industries in India with reference to their organisation and finance. The development of large-scale industries in this country, few as they are, has inevitably followed the lines of joint stock enterprise in Western countries. The peculiar conditions of India have, however, necessitated the adoption by industrialists, of certain practices in the building up and conduct of enterprises which materially depart from the Western prototypes. In this, there is nothing to which objection can be taken. Nevertheless, since the economic progress of the country, depends upon the healthy growth of industries and this, in turn, is governed by the efficiency of management and control, it is essential to enquire whether the prevailing methods are the most suitable and whether any improvement in them is necessary and practicable.

An investigation of this problem is the aim of the book under review The organisation and the working of industries have been carefully analysed and the authors have given a wealth of useful information regarding company formation, the character of shares, the system of management, methods of obtaining working capital, allocation of profits, provision for depreciation, bank credits and public deposits, the market for shares and so on. Each one of these features of our industries has been critically examined and compared with the corresponding practice in Western countries. The managing agency system and the methods adopted for securing working capital have been exhaustively and instructively dealt with. The criticism is, on the whole, fair and constructive, though, in certain places, it tends to be more academic than practical. If, for instance, the authors had been dealing with the problem of sound and stable banking they would not have found fault with commercial banks for their conservatism and cautious policy, in the way they have done. They, likewise, appear to be rather too optimistic regarding industrial banking. Their book has, however, thrown an illuminating searchlight on the working of our large-scale industries with a view to point out the weak spots and to suggest improvements. Businessmen as well as laymen, industrialists as well as investors will benefit by a study of the book.

V. G. K.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Cine Amateurs Forge Ahead—Projection Theatre And Laboratory—Film Library And Journal—Interesting Pictures In Colour—Monsoon Depicted—In Film And Paintings—Chinese Day Exhibition—Graphic Contacts—Women Unfit For Archaeology?—"Press And Art Club."

The opening, last week, of the headquarters of the Amateur Cine Society of India by H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur was the occasion for an informal and representative gathering of those keenly interested in amateur cinematography. Dr. B. B. Yodh explained how the Society was gradually building up its independent resources and was increasing the facilities for work and exchange of technical and artistic experience. Those who saw the six amateur films displayed that evening felt convinced that the Society, unlike the more pretentious Motion Picture Society of India, was proceeding rapidly from big words to substantial work. And, the sooner the Amateur Cine Society escapes from the vitiating control and supervision of the M. P. Society the better it would be for its own future and for the tangible, practical, assistance to amateurs. It is true that most of the films shown that evening required more careful descriptive titles and, decidedly, more skilful editing. Greater experience and, above all, candid constructive criticism will soon improve these initial defects. But there can be little room for doubt that in the films projected that evening there is already in the making the requisite approach to the educational and documentary films, for which many abstract sermons have been preached and little, if any, original work practised.

The Instructive Contrast

The contrast between the practical work and the results actually achieved, within a few months by the Amateur Cine Society and the ambitious paper schemes, teas and newspaper talks lavishly indulged in by the Motion Picture Society should be obvious. Still more glaringly conspicuous has been the attitude of the M. P. Society that has been boasting imported "educationals" arguing difficulties for home production and calling upon all sorts of official and semi-official individuals and institutions to collect funds for the Society so that it can have the ultimate right to supervise and control the expenditure. If the Amateur Cine Society is eager to win the widest national support it must steer entirely clear of the atmosphere of empty sound and fury.

The Future Is Bright

The future of the Amateur Cine Society of India is bright and secure. For, it has, rightly, secured the services of workers. There have been many practical suggestions for its programmes. For instance, H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur has rightly emphasised the importance of documentary and news films. He has also suggested the employment of amateur film activities for "social welfare, urban uplift and rural reconstruction."

Independent Amateur Journal Essential

To the cine enthusiasts themselves the projection theatre and the equipment of a laboratory which the Society has now provided at its headquarters would be a great blessing. The series of lectures which finds place in its programmes is another useful means for exchange of film ideas and experience. All these are, certainly, necessary. But the Society must not overlook the urgent necessity and great value of an independent journal unambiguously, solely and specifically planned as H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur rightly painted out, "to meet the distinct needs and aspirations of the 'amateurs'—its policy to be broad based on the ideas of the popular services and the advance of the science and art of cinematography". The journal would not only be the recruiting agent for prospective members of the Society but would, perhaps, be for some time to come the only token of tangible service to those members of the Society outside the city who would like to offer and receive film suggestions and experiences of the more fortunately placed members of the city.

The Annual Dance Festival in Lancashire. Miss Joan Soveridge in a Russian Item

Monsoon, In Photos, Painting And Drawings

An interesting comparative study of the approach to the natural phenomenon was offered by the exhibition of Monsoon Films at the Amateur Cine Society and the exhibition of "Monsoon Paintings and drawings" arranged by the Young Artists Association at the University.

It was apparent that the camera artists restricted their attention to the narrative method whereas the artists who manipulated the brush and the pencil found themselves free to interpret the moods and temper as well of the monsoon. This is by no means to suggest that the camera artist finds these more creative aspects of the artist's work inaccessible. It is only to suggest that he should now proceed towards it. For whatever may be the limitations of the commercially-minded film studios and camera-men, the artistic regions open to the amateur are vast and almost illimitable. This freedom of the amateur is at once his right, strength and distinction. And, he must not, on any account, renounce it.

"Chinese Day" Escapes Pedantry

The students who organised the "Chinese Day" at the Vanita Vishram marked a healthy departure from the national celebrations and demonstrations to which we have been habitually and conventionally tamed to tolerate. It is difficult to locate the quarters or the reason that have accustomed us to regad pedantic political sermons as not only the best but the sole means of expressing our national thoughts and emotions. Why have lecturing, wordy protests and rhetoric assumed such an unimpeachable and respectable place in our national life? Are there no other methods for expressing social aspirations, political plants, collective thought or feelings? The mystery reaches almost the border of grotesqueness when we see that even for "mass contacts" and movements the same stereotyped conventional, debating society atmosphere is sought to be perpetuated.

No "Respectable" Precedent

Why are music, dance and the drama, pictures, cartoons, posters, images in wood, clay, bronze or stone, books, pamphlets left severely alone from places and on occasions when we celebrate a national "Day" or express a national grievance or celebrate a political slogan or victory? There has been no explanation except the explanation that no "leader" has yet found time to discover a respectable, conventionally sacred and, perhaps, solidly British precedent for it.

Methods Of "Mass Contacts"

However that may be, the Chinese Day exhibition and celebration was, as I said, a healthy departure. The music from the Chinese school children, the display of the national art-crafts of China, the books, maps and diagrams on China, the folk songs of China and finally the presence of Chinese men and women were a real mass contact—graphic, first-hand and intimate.

"Move" With The Times

One can only hope that these graphic methods of mass education, contact and movement would soon reach development to be respectable enough to win their legitimate place in more orthodox, conventional, political and social quarters. It is hoped that they will in more sense than one and even literally "move" with the times and answer its dynamic needs.

Women Are Unfit

Wonders, even for a distracted humanity, will never cease—certainly not so long as the nation can maintain the Archaeological Department for national amusement. Sir Jagdish Prasad informed recently Raja Yuvaraja Dutt Singh that women were excluded from employment in the Archaeological Department as "service in it involved the necessity of serving in the field and called for considerable powers of physical endurance which women ordinarily did not possess."

The Question Does Not Arise

As to their intellectual powers, the question did not arise, I suppose. One need not examine the field work of the Department and the "considerable powers of physical endurance" presumably involved in archaeological work. All that should be evident from the diaries of the officers of the Department. But one wonders whether there is any scope for scholarly work, outside "field" work of course, open to women. Or is archaeological work all physical and dependent solely on "considerable powers of physical endurance." The advocates of physical culture will rejoice for there is open to them another arrangement for muscular endeavour. But the scholars will have to think seriously—the intellectual powers are now at a discount with the antiquarians. Women will also rejoice. It is a tribute to their greater intelligence. They are, therefore not wanted and declared unfit for the Department.

"Press And Art Club."

The first number of the journal of the "Press And Art Club" explains the aims and objects of the Club. It contains interesting ideas about art and journalism. But there seems to be little that could co-ordinate these ideas. And, the impression that the advertiser or businessman encroaches on the technical domain of the writer and the artist uncomfortably registers itself. It is, however, not altogether fair to judge by the first number. And, it is to be hoped that those responsible will see to it that the education of the businessman in methods of graphic publicity is as urgent and undeniable as the employment and efficient services of the writer and the artist. The Club would, therefore, be well-advised to give due prominence to the discussion of these technical problems. As it is, these has been enough of the abstract emphasis on the importance of modern methods of publicity.

HOT SPRINGS AT UNAI

Popular Health Resort For Mineral Water Treatment

By R. K. Golikere

Unai is an important health-resort situated in the south-western extremity of the Vyara Mahal of the Baroda State, but is little known outside the State. Having spent there a month, I may give here some information about this spa for the benefit of intending visitors.

Unai is a village of only about 600 souls, lying on the border of the Baroda and Bansda States, at a distance of 26 miles from Bilimora, and is reached from this station by the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railway's Bilimora-Kala-Amba section. Part of the village belongs to Baroda, and part to Bansda. The Baroda portion has a hot sulphur spring, a dispensary, a Police Thana, a Dharamshala or Sanatorium, a Rest House, a Rice and Floor Mill, and a few shops. The Bansda portion has its own Police Thana, a Rest House exclusively for officials of the State, with two telephones connecting with Bansda town, a Branch Post Office, a few privately-owned Dharamshalas, a Rice, Flour and Oil Mill owned by the State, and a number of shops well stocked with household necessaries including food grains and other provisions of good quality.

ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

The hot spring lies in the midst of a picturesque group of temples and shrines, some of which belong to the Gaekwar State and others to Bansda. For visitors, official or private, the Baroda Government have provided two buildings, one of which is ground-floor structure with a verandah in front, called the Sanatorium or Dharamshala, containing six blocks, each consisting of a bed-room, a store-room with a loft, a cupboard built into the wall, and a kitchen. In the rear compound are a well and a set of three privies. The other building is the State Rest House, which lies much closer to the hot spring than the Sanatorium. It is a quadrangular structure with a storey in front and consists of two blocks on the ground floor and two on the upper floor, each block having a balcony and an independent privy. The accommodation here is much ampler and the arrangement more comfortable than in the Sanatorium. The rent for an upper floor block is Re. 1 per day, and for a ground floor block either in the Sanatorium ir in the Rest House 8 annas a day. Both these buildings are primarily meant for the use of the State officials visiting the place, and private occupants are liable to be called to vacate within 24 hours, but I understand that this right is seldom exercised, as the buildings are hardly ever fully occupied. Applications for accommodation should be addressed to the Executive Engineer at Navsari. A block is ordinarily let for only a week, but the period of stay can be extended with the permission of this official.

All the blocks are furnished, and lamps and buckets are supplied along with a limited number of utensils, but visitors are advised to take with them a small set of cooking utensils. Health-seekers will be well advised to take their own servants from the starting place, as local water of the wells in the immediate vicinity of the hot spring and the Rest House is brackish and is not quite suitable for cooking purposes, but there is a well of sweet water at a few minutes' distance beyond the railway line.

MINERAL WATER TREATMENT.

The hot spring water gathers in a tank, 40 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 4 to 5 feet deep, which is banked with stone and covered by a tiled roof. At six or seven places bubbles of gas may be seen rising in a column from the bottom. The temperature of the water is 124 deg. F., which remains constant, and volumes of steam may be seen rising from the surface of the tank. Close to the tank is another reservoir designed to receive any overflow. The essential constituents of the spring water are chlorides of calcium, potassium and sodium and sulphates of sodium and magnesium. The spring is on this account classed as a muriated and sulphated one. Lime and free ammonia have also been found to be present. On chemical analysis, one gallon of water was found to contain 4.6 grains of sulphur. The spring is radioactive, and the radioactivity and the radium emanation powerfully contribute to the efficacy of the waters. In order, therefore, to derive the maximum benefit, the health-seeker is advised to drink the water (about two tumblerfuls a day) and take baths from the fresh mineral waters as near the source as possible.

The ailments for which this mineral water treatment is recommended by the medical authorities of the State are:—

(1) Diseases of the digestive system, e.g., dyspepsia, congestion of the liver due to overindulgence in food and alcohol; enlargement of the liver caused by malarial fever and mucus colitis. i.e., inflammation of the large intestines with diarrhoea and discharge of mucus.

(2) Diseases due to faulty metabolism, e.g., gout and obesity.

(3) Diseases of the joints and muscles, e.g., rheumatism in all its forms, lumbago, sprains and stiffness, and limitation of movement following injury to joints.

(4) Diseases of the nervous system, e.g., sciatica, neuralgia and neurasthenia.

(5) Chronic forms of pharyngitis, laryngitis and bronchial catarrh.

(6) Chronic skin diseases.

Caution: Cancerous ailments and advanced cases of consumption and heart-disease are not only not cured or relieved, but are generally aggravated by the mineral water treatment.

PRECAUTIONS.

The following are the precautions and instructions to be observed in the use of the spring waters, as contained in the medical officers' notices hung up in the bath-rooms, which may also be taken as generally applicable to tub-baths from any hot spring elsewhere:—

(1) No food should be taken 2 hours before and one hour after the bath, and the food throughout the treatment should be simple and light.

(2) Fresh spring water should be poured into the tub about 1|3rd tubful and allowed to cool by itself (without the addition of ordinary cold water). It generally takes half an hour to three-quarters for the water to cool sufficiently to allow one's sitting in.

(3) A wet towel dipped in ordinary cold water should be placed on the head before entry into the tub, to prevent the blood circulating in the head becoming too hot.

(4) Fresh water from the hot spring should be added to raise the temperature of the cooled water in the tub and make it as hot as can be borne, but never so hot as to cause discomfort. It is highly advisable to have an attendant in the bath-room or close at hand.

Caution: Great lassitude or giddiness supervening after a hot bath is an indication that the water used has been too hot or the period of sitting or immersion unduly prolonged. Great harm and even permanent weakness of the heart may ensue from very hot baths taken day after day. Stout and obese persons and those with a weak heart should avoid high temperatures in the bath, and they should not take more than one bath a day.

(5) While in the tub, the bather should have somebody to massage the body gently and pour fresh water into the tub from the spring, diluted if necessary with the already cooled water in the tub—as hot as can be borne on the affected joints to act as a hot fomentation to the affected parts.

(6) The period of sitting in the tub at the first bath should be a quarter of an hour, and the period should be gradually increased to half an hour at the end of a week, and this length of time should be maintained till the finish of the treatment, i.e., a period of three weeks from the start.

(7) The towel on the head should be repeatedly wetted with cold water and kept constantly on the head till the bath is over.

(8) When the bath is finished, the body should be wiped with towels, and the bather should immediately get into bed, a cot being kept ready as near to the bath-room as possible, to avoid exposure. The body should then be wrapped with a dry bed-sheet and one or two blankets, and the bather should lie down quickly for at least half an hour, to promote perspiration. The body should be wiped after a quarter of an hour, and the bather should again lie down covered with a fresh bed-sheet and the blankets. If he feels sleepy, he can sleep comfortably as long as he desires.

(9) If the bowels are constipated, one tumblerful of fresh water from the spring may be drunk early in the morning, not all at once, but it should be sipped within 10 minutes as hot as can be taken. This will in most cases ensure one free and soft motion. The water is not a purgative, but only a mild laxative. If the water does not produce the desired effect, 3 to 4 teaspoonfuls of Eno's Fruit Salt may be taken ever 2 or 3 days.

(10) As Pnai is a malarious place, it is advisable for a visitor to take 5 grains of quinine daily throughout his stay.

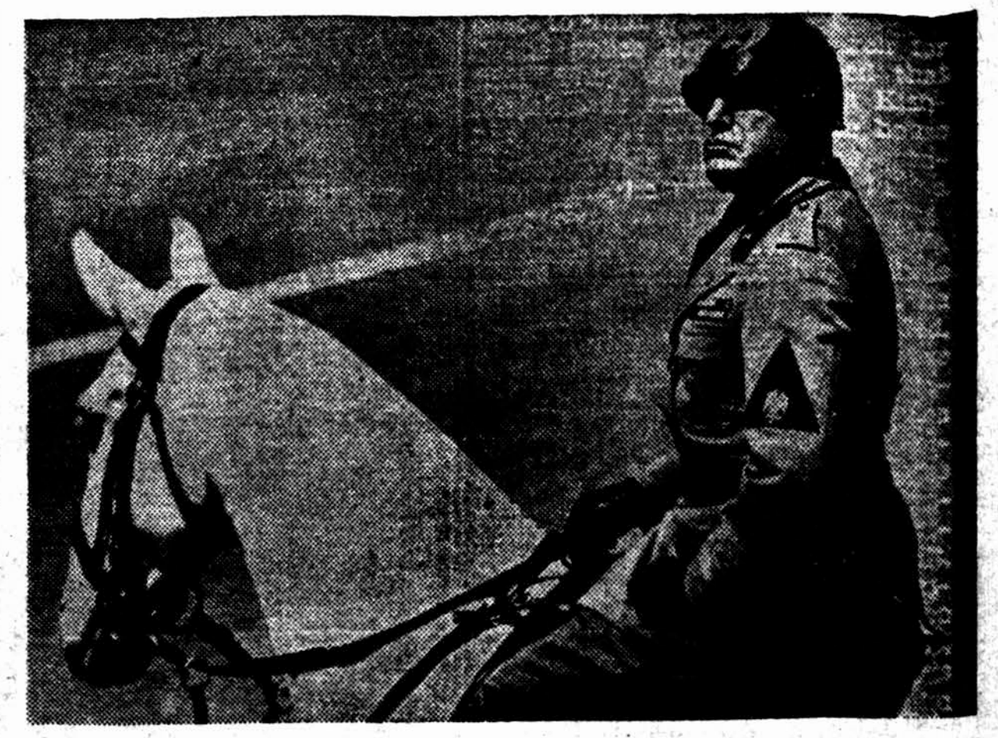
(11) To begin with, only one bath a day should be taken and continued for 21 days successively. During the first week or so one may not find much relief, but after that period the change will be rapid and appreciably noticeable. After a week, if not exhausting and inconvenient, two baths may be taken every day.

The majority of bathers will find continuous immersion in the tub in a reclining position for more than 5 minutes very uncomfortable and perhaps intolerable, and it is, therefore, much better to sit in the tub in an upright position, even if the rheumatic complaint is confined to the upper joints, and pour the hot water from the tub over these joints from time to time. Such a course would enable the bather to stay in the tub for the period of 1|4 to 1|2 hour as recommended in the above instructions. The bath treatment should be repeated every three months. The second and third treatments may require about 21 baths at the rate of two baths a day.

INTERESTING TRIPS.

It will not be difficult for the health-seeker to observe these instructions and procautions, as the bath-room provided by the Baroda Government lies only a few paces from the spring. It contains a tube, a wooden stand, and four small rooms, each supplied with an arm-chair, along with a cold-water tap.

While the hot spring belongs to Baroda, the Ambika or Unai Mata temple adjoining it lies in Bansda territory. A great gathering for purification takes place at the site of this temple on the full-moon day of Chaitra every year The best time for visiting Unai is winter. The summers are said to be hot, and in the rainy season the rainfall is heavy, the roads become miry, the spring water becomes diluted by the springs of rain-water which percolates under the ground, and the stay is rendered generally uncomfortable. Vegetables are not available during the rainy season and have to be ordered from Bilimora or Bansda town.



Mussolini marches to Munich for Mediterranean mastery

Sports Jottings From Here And There

BOMBAY CABINET AND PHYSICAL TRAINING

(BY J C. MAITRA)

I have learnt with extreme pleasure that the Bombay Cabinet has decided to appoint a Committee to devise ways and means for imparting sound physical education and training to the people of this Presidency. I must heartily congratulate Premier Kher and his colleagues on making up their minds on this issue so soon after resumption of their offices. The question is a gigantic one and it will take the very best efforts of an expert Committee to find out the ways and means whereby the people of this Presidency could be made healthy and strong. I hope the terms of reference will not be restricted to the establishment of a college or two for the training of physical instructors. They should be broad based enough to cover the whole field of physical education and training of all the people of this Presidency.

WANT OF FACILITIES.

The problem is a vast one. Physical education on a scientific basis and training in a systematic manner are not unknown in this land. There are Indian forms of exercises and Indian games which build up the body well and help to keep it in a fit condition. Gama. Gunga Imam Bux. Hamid, Ramamudthy and others are the perfect embodiments of Indian physical culture, India need not. therefore. despair If proper facilities are given to all her sons and daughters. they could be trained to become fine specimens of health. and beauty. There is nothing inherently wrong in their physique. It needs to be trained and developed in the proper manner. Want of exercise or ill-directed exercise has made them physical duds or wrecks

POVERTY AND MALNUTRITION.

It is perfectly true that want of proper nutrition has a lot to do with their present physical degeneration. In the olden days when India was flowing with milk and honey, the physical condition of the people was ideal. Now they are on starvation diet on account of their constant exploitation from all sides Congress ministers will have to find ways for preventing their exploitation so that they may have sufficient and proper diet for the improvement of their health and physique. Of course it will not be the business of this Committee to discuss the "Bread and Butter problem" of the people. But it must be remembered that these questions are inter-dependent Without proper diet physical education and training would be practically useless. And without physical fitness no nation could survive and grow.

PUBLIC SUPPORT.

As we have already seen, the Western Nations are quite alive and alert on these vital questions They are spending heaps of money for the physical development of their peoples In addition to what their respective Governments are doing, the public are handsomely contributing their quotas for meeting the constant demands of their health and recreation organisations. We have also had our generous-minded citizens who have donated schools, colleges and hospitals, and other charitable institutions. They are all important and necessary. But the need of physical education and training supported by proper nutrition, is as great and urgent as any of the above description. So the generous minded public should be tackled to support a movement for the physical development of the people.

COMPULSORY EXERCISE.

I am afraid I have digressed a little from my original theme. But the questions of general education, physical training, diet and cure of diseases are so interconnected that one cannot help getting mixed up with one or the other. Now the duty of the Committee will be to find out the ways of improving the physical condition of the people. It bas been suggested time without number that physical education and training should be made compulsory in all schools and colleges. I do not think that anybody will object to this step at this time of the day

But the question is who is going to take up the job of instructing and training the boys and girls. At the present moment we have very few men and women in this country who have perfect knowledge and experience in this department. We have. therefore. to train up men and women who would be able to undetake this work. For. it will be recognised on all hands that without trained teachers there could not be proper teaching. So a college for training physical instructors must be established without delay.

COLLEGE FOR INSTRUCTORS.

I do not wish to enter into the details of this college at this stage. I know there are several persons interested in this matter carefully preparing their plans. I have seen some of them, as a matter of fact. I would be betraying their trust if I were to make them public prematurely. It will be the business of this Committee to discuss them with their framers and decide the best form for the college. It should, however, be borne in mind that the system of training to be followed must be an admixture of Indian and European methods. At the present advanced age we cannot afford to shut our eyes to the improvements made in the Western Countries and stick to the age-old method of our own alone.

WESTERN GAMES.

Western games should particularly engage our attention. They inculcate the spirit of discipline and team-work above everything else. Play-leaders should be trained in these colleges to foster these admirable qualities wherever they go by setting an example in them. As it is, most schools and colleges have introduced out door games, both Indian and Western, in their institutions But they are not yet taken very seriously by the majority of the boys and girls. It will be the business of the physical instructor to create interest among them for one game or another, and instil team-spirit and discipline in their ranks. In short, along with physical fitness these qualities must be developed in their ranks.

GOVERNMENTAL HELP.

While it may be comparatively easy to introduce compulsory physical training in the schools and colleges, and to persuade them to have one of their teachers to be trained as a physical instructor and a game master it will be a tremendous job to impart physical education and train the huge mass of people outside. Fortunately, there are many sporting associations. clubs and "akhadas" spread all over the Presidency. They are all doing their share of work in their respective spheres. But they all suffer from the common handicap of financial stringency

If Government, Municipalities District and Local Boards were to lend them a helping hand they could serve the people much better than they are doing to-day. They would then be able to employ trained instructors or coaches for improving their conditions. In a previous article I had suggested that the Entertainment Tax derived from sporting engagements may be utilised for this purpose.

PLAYING FIELDS.

There is another aspect of the question which will need the careful consideration of the committee and that is the provision of more play-grounds in different parts of the province. We are sadly lacking in this all important thing. There are thousands of people who cannot take part in any game for want of playing fields. It should be the business of the Government, Municipalities, District and Local Boards to provide them in as large a number as possible. It may not be possible for these bodies alone to cope with the demand. It may be necessary to start a National or Provincial Playing Fields Association as it exists in England and America and raise funds for this particular purpose. But until Government takes the initiative in this matter nothing tangible can be done.

(Continued from Col. 4)

tional rationing will, Mr. Clynes is certain, he quickly enforced. The Navy, which protected our food ships during 1914-18, "may be nearly useless when those ships are attacked intensively from the air."

"The aerial attack on our trade routes will bring such extreme privation to Britain that probably martial law will be proclaimed from the first day of any future struggle. Starvation for large districts seems unavoidable, since enemy aircraft will certainly attack our ports intensively, and thus cut the very arteries of our food distribution service, as well as sweeping the seas to destroy food vessels."

Mr. Clynes urges that the Government should provide granaries for the storage of vast quantities of emergency rations. He advocates, too, the creation of a shadow Food Ministry. It is his view that if these measures are not taken "we shall be starved into submission within a month or two of any future outbreak of war."

It was hunger, Mr. Clynes says, that "came within touching distance" of losing us the last war. "Germany starved first; but it was touch and go" Mr. Clynes recalls that, while he was still Parliamentary Secretary to Viscount Rhondda, whom he succeeded as Food Controller, his chief said: "Without rationing we're done. It might well be, Clynes, that you and I, at this moment, are all that stand between this country and revolution."

Labour Leader Recalls Old Days Of Party In Power

When in January, 1934, King George V. sent for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour leader was accompanied to Buckingham Palace by the late Mr Arthur Henderson, Mr. J. H Thomas and Mr J. R. Clynes. It was a portentious occasion in the history of Labour, now recalled with intimate vividness by Mr. Clynes in the first volume of his memoirs, published in mail week ("The Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, P.C., M.P., D.C.L." Hutchinson and Co.. 12s. 6d.

"As we stood waiting for His Majesty amid the gold and crimson magnificence of the Palace, I could not help marvelling at the strange turn of Fortune's wheel, which had brought MacDonald, the starving clerk: Thomas, the engine-driver; Henderson, the foundry labourer, and Clynes, the mill hand, to this pinnacle. . . .

VALUABLE ADVICE

"We were, perhaps, somewhat embarassed, but the little quiet man whom we addressed as "your Majesty" swifty put us at our ease. He was himself rather anxious; his was a great responsibility, and I have no doubt that he had read the wild statements of some of our extremists and I think he wondered to what he was committing his people

"He gave us invaluable guidance, from his deep experience, to help us in the difficult time before us when we should become his principal Ministers. I had expected to find him unbending; instead he was kindness and sympathy itself. Before he gave us leave to go he made an appeal to us that I have never forgotten:

"'The immediate future of my people, and their whole happiness, is in your hands, gentlemen. They depend upon your prudence and sagacity.'"

The first volume ends here; the second remains to be published. The book as a whole will form an authoritative and certainly a distinctive record of the rise of the party with which Mr Clynes's career has been bound up

The boy, who was destined to be the nation's Food Controller, knew what it meant to be hungry. His father. a millhand in Oldham, earned 24s. a week, and the 10s. earned by the lad was sorely needed to help to feed his six brothers and sisters. The war-time rationing of food is powerfully recalled in Mr. Clynes's pages

SINKING OF FOOD SHIPS

"Next my office at the Food Ministry, he writes. "I had a cable room where a tape-machine did nothing but record the sinkings of food ships On some days the clerk in charge was ceaselessly in and out of my room, bringing me the names and tonnage of ships the news of whose sinking had just come through."

In the event of another war na-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

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BLOCK LETTER.. OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a cultured girl for a Muslim, well placed in life. Please write Box No. 9135 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Mistress for a country land-lord. Apply to Box No 9142, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted District Inspectors and a Branch Manager on Rs. 100—200 p. m. respectively for an established life office. Apply: India Oriol Assurance Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 36, Amritsar (9123A)

62. TO BE LET

48, Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building", modern three rooms flat. 5 Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor", ground floor flat, two rooms facing sea. (9156)

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For Sale: Mercedes-Benz type 200 —7 Seater Limousine with Glass Partition, DeLuxe Equipment, 1935 Model, perfect condition, very carefully used, run 5,000 miles only, original price Rs. 11,000, now offered at a very low price. Apply Box 9143, "Bombay Chronicle."

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Wanted candidates to secure Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental, Optical Degrees by post. Registrar Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (9036)

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy, respectively. Prospectus Free. (9000)

221. BIRTH CONTROL PATENTS

Birth Control—Sure and Successful remedy. Contains no quinine. External use only. Price: Rs. 3. Vasant Chemicals, Europe shop, Manmad, Bombay Pr. (9066)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Piece-goods. Commission moderate. Write with one-anna stamp to: Refined Indian Industrials Kakkat, Cannanore. (9087)

655. HIRE-PURCHASE PLANS

Wanted—Candidates for Houses on Hire Purchase Proprietory Rights Free of Rent or any Interest. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., Lahore. (9112)

Sisters Annapoorna Devi (Mrs. Woorster) and Bhakti Devi (Miss Helen Rubel), two American ladies who are responsible for the erection of the Ramakrishna Centenary Memorial Temple at Belur (Calcutta), the headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission. The temple, the cost of which is expected to amount to about six lakhs of rupees, will be unique in that its architecture will be a synthesis of Hindu, Saracenic and Gothic architectures. It was the dream of Swami Vivekananda to set up such a temple, to serve as a symbol of the unity and harmony of the religious faiths of mankind, taught by Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, his "guru". These ladies are arriving in Bombay from the United States of America to-morrow by s.s. "Victoria".

INCREASED EARNINGS FOR STATE RAILWAYS

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State owned Railways for the period ending Sept 20 amounted to 231 lakhs, that is to say, 32 lakhs more than the approximate gross earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year, 31 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1936-37 and 25 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1935-36.

The total approximate gross earnings from April 1 to Sept. 20 amount to 42.78 crores, that is, 329 lakhs more than the actuals for the previous year and 448 more than the actuals for 1935-36.

'ORDER RELEASE OF AMIR HYDER KHAN'

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Lala Shamlal, Sardar Mangal Sing, Raizada Hansraj, Congress Members of the Central Assembly, have addressed a letter to the Premier of Punjab requesting him to order the release of Amir Hyder Khan, Regulation prisoner. —United Press.

LIQUOR GETS A BURIAL

SALEM, Oct. 1.

September 30 being the last day, on which the Salem people could drink, the day was observed, it is stated, by confirmed drunkards in many parts of the District, as a day of mourning. Liquor bottles were carried round as though they were dead bodies and buried.

A prohibition Jatha, which left Salem on Tuesday, dispersed this morning after visiting various centres. Prohibition Vigilance committees have been formed in many centres.

The Premier and his party addressed more than a dozen meetings and received a number of addresses of welcome.—A.P.

INDIA'S TRADE OVERSEAS

No Visible Effect Of Sino-Japanese Conflict

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 1.

Trade returns for August disclose no visible effect on Indo-Japanese Trade owing to the present Sino-Japanese hostilities. The level of exports and imports has been maintained between the two countries. The only marked difference being the fall of about 20 lakhs in exports of raw cotton to Japan

The total imports into India show a rise by 23 crores during the last five months, as compared with the corresponding period of last year

Exports however have gone up only by eleven crores.

Burma has contributed about 12 crores to this increase in imports into India while exports to Burma approximate only to four crores. This indicates the great advantage, which Burma has derived as a result of separation owing to exemption of duties for three years under the Trade Agreement.

During August exports of raw cotton jute, wheat, and rice fell, while those of cotton and woollen piecegoods increased.

I understand that after return of Sir Henry Craik Home Member, Mr. R M. Maxwell, Home Secretary, may go on two months' leave.

MOVE TO MAKE KARNATAK SEPARATE PROVINCE

Sangh's Call To Observe Unification Day

HUBLI, Oct. 1.

The Akhil Karnatak Unification Sangh have passed a resolution to observe on October 10, as Karnatak Unification Day all over Karnatak.

It was also decided to request the Madras and Bombay Governments to forward the unification decision to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for forming Karnatak into a separate province as early as possible.

Congress leaders are touring various parts of Karnatak. They are instructed to make necessary arrangements for the observance on October 10 in every village and town in Karnatak.—A. P.

Tamilnad Congress Committee To Organise Khadi Exhibition

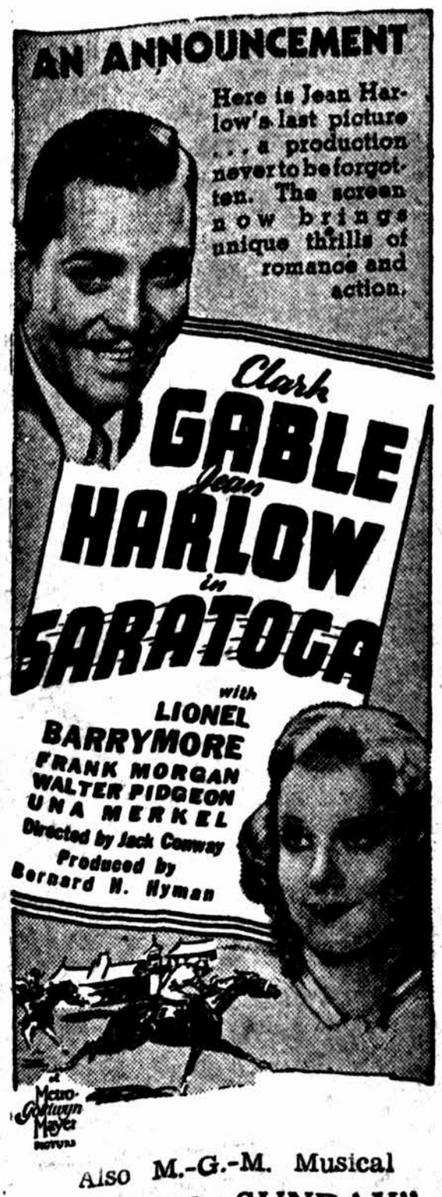
MADRAS, Oct. 1.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee has decided to conduct an All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition this year also, which will last for one full month from the middle of December to the middle of January next. Preliminary arrangements for running the exhibition are well under way and many stalls have already been booked by many Swadeshi manufacturers and dealers.

This year several States and Provincial Governments have extended their co-operation by agreeing to take stalls for sale of their finished products, demonstrations and educative lectures.—United Press

WELLINGTON

THREE SHOWS DAILY:
3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.



Also M.-G.-M. Musical
"EVERY SUNDAY"
with the
Famous Singer
DIANA DURBIN

TO-DAY SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.
LAUREL and HARDY
in
BONNIE SCOTLAND

PLAZA
—DADAR—
Presents
CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS
The great sea-epic by M.-G.-M.
Starring:
FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
SPENCER TRACY,
LIONEL BARRYMORE & others
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p m.
Matinee at 3-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

Second Glorious Week
Excitement..packed every foot of it!
Harishchandra Art Cinetone's Supreme thriller
"DAULAT"
i.e., (Wealth)
Starring:
Ace of Stunts—Indian Tarzan
CHANDRA RAO KADAM
with HARISHCHANDRA RAO, MEHER SULTANA, USHARANI, SHAH NAVAZ, etc.
Directed by:—Sjt YOUSUF
Running at
THE GLOBE
Talkies—Sandhurst Rd.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45, Fri., Sat., Sun., Monday (Amavas) at 2-30 p. m.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

Sub-Inspector Shevde of the Anti-Gambling Squad arrested two persons near the staircase on the ground floor, beside Patel Mansion, Bellasis Road. They are Ismail and Tyebo. Both are in custody.

An old man of 60 years, a fruit hawker, was knocked down by a car near Saitan Chowki at 12 noon on the 26th September. He was taken to K. E. M. Hospital where he said that he met with the accident near Saitan Chowki. He died this morning.

An undertrial prisoner created considerable commotion in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday by loud shouts requesting the Magistrate to let him go.

Mahomed Hyat Syed Mirza, the suspect, was arrested on Friday evening at about 7-30 p.m. at Esplanade Road on suspicion. On a search of his person, a jemmy, a knife, a candle and a match box were found.

The police placed him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning and applied for a remand.

The prisoner shouted loudly and requested the Magistrate to let him go as he had come from Nasik and was innocent.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to the police custody assuring the accused that if he was really innocent he would be discharged.

Deputy Inspector of Police at Phydhonie Police Station raided at 12 o'clock to-day a building in Ali Umar Street in Jambli Mohalla, and arrested one person named Shatna Ram.

BOMBAY-DELHI SERVICE

Programme Of Flight

NORTH-BOUND
(Wednesdays & Fridays).

			H.M.
Dep.	Bombay	..	6-30
Arr.	Indore	..	9 00
Dep.	Indore	..	9 20
Arr.	Bhopal	..	10 10
Dep.	Bhopal	..	10 30
Arr.	Gwalior	..	12 11
Dep.	Gwalior	..	12 31
Arr.	Delhi	..	13 55

SOUTH-BOUND
(Mondays & Thursdays)

			H.M.
Dep.	Delhi	..	6 30
Arr.	Gwalior	..	7 54
Dep.	Gwalior	..	8 14
Arr.	Bhopal	..	9 55
Dep.	Bhopal	..	10 15
Arr.	Indore	..	11 05
Dep.	Indore	..	11 25
Arr.	Bombay	..	13 55

Owing to ceremonies at Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore, for which a special halt of thirty minutes will be made at each place, the aeroplane making the inauguration flight on the 8th November will arrive in Bombay at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BAN ON BOOKS REMOVED

The Government of Bombay have cancelled their orders declaring the following books to be forfeited:—

(1) "Sindhudo" published by Mr. H. M Pandya; and

(2) "Jallianwala" published by Mr. Amritlal Dalpatbhai Sheth.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government will leave Poona by motor on Saturday, October 2, for Wai, Rahimatpur, Dahiwadi, Vita and Tasgaon, returning to Poona the same day.

J. G. Patki, the senior Partner of Messrs. Patki, Jadhar and Dadarkar, Architects passed his special A.R.B.A. Examination, London, held in April. He is the second Architect in Bombay having such qualification.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT NAGPADA

Mohamed Hussein Abdul Karim, a shop keeper at Bhishti Mohalla at Old Nagpada Road, sustained serious injuries when one of three concealed potash bombs fell and exploded.

The shop-keeper it appears, wanted to pull a pantaloon from a shelf.

One of the assistants of the accused removed two more bombs from the shelf and put them in a latrine.

The noise caused by the explosion gathered a big crowd, and some of the people protested against the keeping of the two bombs there. The assistant ran away removing one of the bombs from the latrine.

The police soon after arrived and seized the second bomb.

Under the Explosives Act the accused, Mohamed Hussein Abdul Karim, who is undergoing treatment in J. J. Hospital, was ordered by the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon to be remanded into police custody till the 16th October.

Devika Rani

Outshines all her previous brilliant performances in and as

Savitri

Bombay Talkies Great Mythological Production.
At
ROXY TALKIES
Daily at 5-15 8, 10-30 p. m.
Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p. m.
Special Matinee On AMAVAS, MONDAY (To-morrow) at 2-45 p. m.

His Excellency A. A. KEYVANI, His Imperial Majesty's Consul for Iran.
And
His Excellency ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN Royal Consul For Afghanistan

WERE VERY PLEASED TO SEE

Khan Bahadur

THEIR EXCELLENCIES
Enjoyed it . . . . . Appreciated it . . . . and were fully satisfied with its
Entertainment and Social Value

KHAN BAHADUR
IT'S MINERVA'S BIG SOCIAL HIT
Directed by—SOHRAB MODI
Starring:— SOHRAB MODI—LOVELY NASEEM
Now In Its **4th WEEK**
AT THE **MINERVA** TALKIES

SONGS FROM THIS FILM ARE AVAILABLE ON TWIN RECORDS

He Fights Relentless Battle Of Peace

Glowing Tributes To Mahatma Gandhi

U. P. ASSEMBLY SENDS FELICITATIONS

He Brought New Life And New Outlook To World

LUCKNOW, October 2.

After questions, Mr. P. D. Tandon, the Speaker, observed in the Legislative Assembly, that the next item on the agenda related to a resolution to be moved by the Premier to send greetings to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of his birthday. He sincerely congratulated the Government on having tabled the resolution.

Father Of The People

Mahatma Gandhi's name, continued the Speaker, filled all with feelings which were difficult to express in words. If there was any man in India to-day to whom the people in this country looked as Bapu (father), that was Gandhiji.

If World But Knew

He was in the highest sense of the word the father of the Indian People and if the world but knew he would be the father of all the peoples of the world.

Outlook Of World Changed

The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was not only a day of festivity but a great day, observed the Premier, Pandit Pant, moving the resolution. The Premier added that India had produced many "Mahapurush," but hardly any of such eminence. Not only in the fight for freedom, but in all problems he put a new light, infused new life and had enhanced India's prestige in the world.

The present state of the world, continued the Premier, made him think that if the world were to follow Gandhiji, things that had happened in Abyssinia, that were happening in Spain and China would never have happened. People would live in affection and spend their time better.

Gandhiji had imparted a new philosophy to life to attain the highest form of freedom, sympathise with the poor, despite hatred and envy of the countries of the world to one another and finally to remove one country's domination over the other.

His principle of "ahimsa" changed the entire outlook of the world and created a new position. The Premier added the world was profiting by what he had done. The more he lived the more would the world profit.

CHHATTARI'S TRIBUTE

The Nawab of Chhatari, Leader of the Opposition, supported the resolution with the greatest pleasure. He said that Gandhiji's services to the country were unparalleled.

LEAGUE LEADER SPEAKS

Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman, Leader of the League Party, said that Mahatma Gandhi's personality was political generally, but politics was merely a minor part of his life. He had transformed the entire atmosphere in India. Gandhiji was an international figure, the greaest personality of the world.

Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman feared that the day when Gandhiji would not be there communal differences would be accentuated. He prayed for the long life of Gandhiji for a solution ere long of the problems, social, communal and political, facing the country.

GREATEST COMMANDER

Mr. Fashihuddin termed him as the greatest commander, who was fighting the most relentless battle of peace.

Mr. H. G. Walford (Anglo-Indian) said that the greatest sign of Mahatma Gandhi's greatness was that he compelled respect from the greatest adversary and the bitterest enemy.

HE GAVE US LIFE

Mr. Ram Prasad Tamta (Depressed Class representative) said that Gandhiji put heart into the Depressed Classes. Whatever life was seen in them, whatever rights were conceded to them by the British Government, were solely on account of the Saint of Sabarmati who had staked his life for them.

The resolution was passed unanimously amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai," "Bharat Mata-ki-Jai."—A.P.

Greatest Commander who is fighting the relentless battle of peace, Mahatma Gandhi is the recipient of universal felicitations on the occasion of his 69th birthday.

NOBLETURK WINS DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP

Palette And Rodeosecond Secure Places

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Duke of York Handicap run at Kempton Park over a distance of one mile and two furlongs resulted as follows:—

NOBLETURK (E. Smith) 1
PALETTE (Maher) 2
RODEOSECOND (Richardson) 3

Starting prices: 4|1 Nobleturk; 100|7 Palette; and 20|1 Rodeosecond.

Twelve ran. The winner was trained by Barling.—Reuter's Special.

REPATRIATED FROM ANDAMANS

8 Punjab Prisoners Brought To Lahore

LAHORE, Oct. 2.

Eight Punjabi prisoners who were recently repatriated from the Andamans, were brought to Lahore to-day under strong police escort.

They include Dhanwantri of the Delhi shooting case and Kamalnath Tewari, Jai Dev, Vijay Kumar Sinha, Shiv Varma and Dr. Gaya Prasad, all of the Bhagat Singh conspiracy case.

All have been lodged in the Central Jail, Lahore. — United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Lord Brabourne arrived at Victoria and was met by Mr. Croft representing the Secretary of State for India.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

OPEN FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER

LONDON, Oct. 2.

According to newspapers the Soviet Government have sent the Non-Intervention Committee a Note claiming that non-intervention has failed and demanding the opening of the Franco-Spanish Frontier for free passage of arms, ammunition and men to the Valencia Government.—Reuter

ITALIAN TROOPS TO TRIPOLI.

NAPELS, Oct. 2.

Eleven-thousand more Italian soldiers are sailing from here to Tripoli to-night —Reuter

NEW ITALO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

TOKIO, Oct. 2.

It is understood that a new Italo-Japanese Agreement will be signed shortly extending to Ethiopia the application of the old Italo-Japanese Commercial Treaty under which equal barter system will be enforced between Japan and Italian East Africa including Abyssinia. As Japan imports salt from Somaliland valued at two-million yen annually, she will be entitled, under the agreement, to export cotton piecegoods of the same value to Ethiopia.—Reuter.

ARAB STRIKE IN JAFFA

JAFFA, Oct. 2.

A general Arab strike is threatened in Jaffa on Sunday. Feelings are running high here to-day, but no incidents have occurred.—Reuter.

ARABS STUNNED

JERUSALEM, Oct. 2.

The Government's firm action, on the whole, has given rise to a general feeling of relief, though some circles point gloomingly to the possibility of serious repercussions in Palestine and neighbouring countries. Among Arabs, no definite reaction is yet noticeable. They appear stunned by the authorities' unexpected measures.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH NOTE TO ITALY

ROME, Oct. 2.

The Anglo-French note inviting Italy for a frank discussion on the Spanish question, was handed to Count Ciano by the British Ambassador, and the French Charge d'Affaires Count Ciano stated that he would reply after consulting Sgr. Mussolini who is at his country house at Roccadelle Caminate.—Reuter.

Arab Hartal Movement

JERUSALEM, Oct. 2.

It transpires that Yacoub Husseini surrendered last night at Jaffar, but Jamal Husseini is still not arrested.

Arab shops in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Nablus are closing. Notorious agitators arrested at Jerusalem were believed to be inciting the closing of shops.

Subhibey, Elkhadrah and another well-known agitator were arrested at Acre whither he was recently banished.—Reuter.

GRAND MUFTI'S CANDIDATURE CANCELLED

JERUSALEM, Oct. 1.

All was quiet throughout Palestine and Trans-Jordan in the evening. The police and military patrols have been intensified and all police leaves have been cancelled.

It is learned that only two important Arabs, listed for arrest, have hitherto avoided capture.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces the invalidation of the Grand Mufti's candidature for the Presidency of the Moslem Supreme Council.

LATER

ONLY ONE ESCAPES ARREST.

Yacoub Husseini, leader of an Arab Youth Organisation, is the only Arab leader among those listed for deportation, who has hitherto escaped arrest.

Jamal Husseini, President of the Arab Party, who was firstly thought to have fled the country, has been arrested at Beersheba.—Reuter.

Khilafat Appeal To Congress President

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

In view of the latest developments in Palestine, following telegram has been sent by Mr. S. A. Shafee Mahomed, Secretary of the Provincial Khilafat Committee to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President:—

"Palestine situation is alarming. Powerful All-India resistance is necessary. We are soliciting your lead and vigorous action."—United Press.

Air Raid On Barcelona

Terrified Civilians & Fleeing School Children Machine-gunned

BARCELONA, October 2.

Forty-one persons were dead and 87 wounded and taken to hospital as the result of an air-raid in the afternoon.

An official communique says that three squadrons of insurgent war-planes bombed the City and machinegunned the terrified civilians and workers in the District.

Many Casualties

Twelve bombs fell on a school during school hours causing many casualties. The fleeing children were machinegunned. Thirty-four buildings were destroyed including the school. Many others who were wounded have not yet been taken to hospital.

Search for the dead children is being continued among the ruins.—Reuter

WILL ITALY SAY "NO"

Anglo-French Move To Withdraw Volunteers From Spain To Be Turned Down?

ROME, Oct. 2.

A suggestion that Sgr. Mussolini has decided to reject the Anglo-French invitation to the Three Power Conference to discuss the withdrawal of volunteers is contained in Il Duce's newspaper, "Popolo d' Italia". A note is expected to be handed in at Rome on Saturday or on Sunday.—Reuter.

TRI-PARTITE CONFERENCE

Italy Will Not Be In Dock Over Volunteer Question

LONDON, Oct. 1.

It is understood that the Anglo-French invitation to Italy to participate in the Tripartite Conference on the Spanish question will be presented in the week-end.

It is gathered Sgr. Grandi has already suggested to Mr. Eden that if the proposed discussions were confined solely to the question of withdrawal of volunteers, Italy will be unable to accept the invitation. Moreover, it is understood that Italy prefers that the discussion of the Spanish question should be confined to the Non-Intervention Committee, while Britain and France consider it could be more expeditiously dealt by the Tri-Partite talks. At the same time, Sgr. Grandi has been informed that there is no intention of appearing to place Italy in the dock over the volunteer question.—Reuter.

FRANCO HONOURS IL DUCE AND HITLER

BURGOS, Oct. 2.

The title of Grand Knight and the Collar of the Grand Imperial Order of Red Arrows have been granted to King Victor Emmanuel, Sgr. Mussolini and Herr Hitler by Gen. Franco.

This is a new order created by Gen. Franco on the first anniversary of his elevation to the Supreme Command.—Reuter.

SPANISH CORTES AT VALENCIA

VALENCIA, Oct. 2.

Two British Labour members of the House of Commons and journalists from all parts of the world were present at the official opening of the Spanish Republican Cortes.

Senor Negrin, the Prime Minister, spoke for over an hour and received a great ovation.—Reuter

Financial Position Of France Is Sound

No Justification For Recent Speculative Wave

PARIS, Oct. 2.

"An official communique issued at the conclusion of a momentous meeting of M. Chautemps' Cabinet this morning states that there is no technical reason to justify the recent speculative wave with regard to French currency. The budget has been balanced and the Treasury is relieved. The meeting of October obligations is assured without the State calling on the resources at its disposal in the Bank. The financial situation of France is, therefore, sound.

The communique adds: Safeguarding of currency can be achieved only by the unanimous will of the nation to defend prosperity by a great effort, work, discipline and unity. The Cabinet unanimously agreed to resolutions confirming its opposition to exchange control, its intention of remaining faithful to monetary freedom and policy of tripartite agreement and firmly adhering to its peace policy as pursued in the last fifteen months in agreement with Britain, aiming at securing from other countries respect for non-intervention in Spain.

CALL TO LABOUR AND CAPITALISTS.

The Government authorises the Premier and Labour Minister to submit decrees to enforce the conclusions of a Commission of Inquiry on production by rationalisation of enterprises or changes in Labour conditions within the meaning of the Law with regard to forty-hour Week. It asks employers and workers to eschew manoeuvring illegal tactics and accept arbitration of disputes. Government have decided to take measures for control and suppression of foreign agitators.

M. Sarraut has been appointed to undertake the task of controlling and co-ordinating North African administration. Government are ready to sympathetically consider all demands and claims, but are resolved to maintain order.—Reuter's Special.

NEW MINISTRY IN N. AFRICA

French Cabinet Move To Offer Post To Sarraut

PARIS, Oct. 2.

An important Cabinet meeting to-day is expected to envisage the co-ordination of Powers in Africa by creating a ministry in North Africa. This would reinforce the authority in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

Government is reported to be considering to appeal to M. Albert Sarraut, the Present Minister of State to take this post.—Reuter.

Sino-Japanese War Spreads To Shantung

Forces Cross Hopei Border And Launch Attack On Tehchow

TOKIO, October 2.

The Japanese state that they have crossed the border of Hopei and Shantung, captured Sangyuan and launched an attack early in the morning on Tehchow, covered by artillery and air force bombardments, thus indicating that the hostilities have spread to Shantung, where the Japanese had hoped that the Governor of Hanfuchu will remain neutral.—Reuter.

CHINESE TACTICS AGAINST JAPAN

NANKING, Oct. 1.

Over 30,000 refugees have been transported from Nanking to the interior.

The Chinese authorities describe the Chinese activities on various fronts as wearing out methods, the main objective being not to wage a decisive war against the Japanese at present but to wear them out by prolonged resistance. Loss to individual cities, therefore, it is stated, will not be a matter of great concern for the Chinese authorities, who aim at inflicting the greatest casualties with the least possible Chinese losses.—Reuter.

JAPANESE LOSSES IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2.

The Japanese officially state that army casualties in Shanghai since the beginning of hostilities are 1,893 dead and 5,637 wounded. This does not include the latest offensive, nor naval losses.

The Japanese claim to have broken the Chinese defences in the Lotien sector and the capture of Liuhang, one of the main positions in the Chinese Iron Belt, but the Chinese vigorously deny it.

Chinese 'planes are reported to have bombed the American-owned South Baptist Mission to the Shanghai inflicting considerable damage. During the bombing of the North Station area in the morning, bombs fell very close to a block of houses occupied by the Welch Fusiliers, who were forced to withdraw temporarily.—Reuter.

INDIAN AIR SQUADRON NOT TO BE SENT TO CHINA

SIMLA, Oct 2.

The "Associated Press" is officially informed that there is no truth in the statement published in certain sections of the press to the effect that Government of India are considering a proposal for the release of a squadron of the Royal Air Force in India for service in China.—A P

MORE AIR RAIDS.

TOKIO, Oct. 2.

The Japanese have announced numerous further air raids and claim that they sank a warship at Kiangyin and wrecked another at Whampoa.—Reuter.

Congress Plan To Combat Federation

Sardar-Bhulabhai Scheme

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, October 2.

It is understood that at the Calcutta meeting of the Congress Working Committee there will be important discussions in order to devise ways for combating federation.

It appears the subject has already been informally discussed at Wardha.

Sardar Vallabhbhai and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai are reported to have drawn up a tentative scheme which will form the basis for Calcutta discussion.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT C. V. O. JAIN BOARDING

The programme arranged by the C. V. O. Jain Boarding, Matunga, in connection with celebration of Gandhi Jayanti came to a close on Saturday. Early in the morning the students of the Boarding, about 200 strong, paraded the streets including the Labour Colony starting national slogans and singing national songs. They carried the picture of Mahatma Gandhi and National Flags

On returning to the premises of the Boarding "Vande Mataram" was sung after which the Superintendent of the Boarding thanked the Secretary of the F Ward District Congress Committee for his Co-operation in making their programme a complete success.

The Secretary of the F Ward Congress Committee addressing the students said that by Co-operating with them in the celebration of Gandhi Jayanti he had done only the duty of a Congress worker. He then addressed them on the history of the Indian Struggle for Independence. He talked of the origin and development of the National Congress through the various stages.

The coming of Mahatma Gandhi as the leader of the National Movement worked a revolution in the life of the people and gave a new content to the Congress and the national movement. From the movement of the Indian burgeoise the Congress transformed itself into a mass movement. Old values changed and with development of political consciousness and an nuderstanding of the impact of world forces, the entire conception of the national movement was undergoing a great and rapid change.

Whatever posterity might have to say about Gandhiji, it certainly would not ignore the great fact that Gandhiji gave courage, confidence, self-respect and strength to a nation, which had long remained in bondage.

The gathering then dispersed.

ROLE OF SOCIALISTS IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Propaganda Meeting At Naigaon

To popularise the Labour demands prepared by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party a largely attended public meeting was held on Friday evening at Naigaon, Dadar.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, who presided, enumerated the demands and explained them in detail to the audience. He pointed out that the demands were not exhaustive, but they embodied the minimum, which called for legislation. Now that the Congress Ministry was there, it was its duty to come to the help of the workers, who had long been suffering from various disabilities including repeated cuts in wages.

Mr. Ashoka Mehta spoke next. He said that workers should realise that the ultimate aim of their movement was to establish a society in which there would be no exploitation. Such a Society could not come into being unless political power was in the hands of the exploited masses. Fundamentally the Indian national struggle was a struggle for capture of power. To-day they were faced with an alien imperialism. The national struggle, therefore, took the form of an anti-imperialist struggle. He then explained the Labour demands and showed why the Congress Ministries should concede those demands.

Mr. Varaskar appealed to the workers to join the Congress and strengthen Congress Socialist Party.

The Secretary of the Party then addressed the meeting. As Socialists they wanted to establish a Socialist Society in India. But that seemed to-day a long way off. There was a great obstacle on the road they had to travel and that was Imperialism. They had to remove it before they could strive to achieve a Social revolution. Thus the Congress Socialist Party put forward a radical anti-imperialist programme. He declared that the Congress Socialist Party was the only Party, which correctly grasped the Indian situation, and could play the historic role of a Socialist Party in the context of the struggle against colonial imperialism. He appealed to the workers to strengthen Party in all ways and also to strengthen their own organisations.

The meeting then terminated.

Congress And Muslims

Gandhi-Bashir Ahmed Correspondence

TALEGAON DASHASAR, September 30.

"I cannot subscribe to your sweeping opinion that a Mussalman who joins the Congress betrays Muslim interests. On the contrary, I hold that Mussalmans who desire complete independence for India cannot do better than join the Congress in its uphill fight for independence. It is an organization that is open to all who care to join it. Do you not see that Mussalmans, if they join it in their thousands, can shape the whole policy of the Congress? There is no proportional representation there. It is a wholly democratic organization without any communal barriers."

These observations have been made by Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a letter addressed to Maulvi Syed Bashir Ahmed, Editor of the "Isha' at-e-Taleem", Talegaon-Dashasar (Berar) replying to the latter's query whether Congress had not broken all principles of moral and honesty in selecting Muslim Ministers from members elected on the Muslim League ticket. Maulvi Syed Bashir Ahmed characterises the action of the Congress in this matter as "bribing the Muslim League members for petty selfish gains" He had asked the Mahatma: "Would you not agree with me that you want to realise truth by following the right path, based on honesty, straightforwardness and ethical soundness. The Congress offers Ministries to the Muslims who have been elected on the Muslim League ticket, provided they sign the Congress pledge. Do you want the Muslim members who have shown their loyalty to the League before their election by God and the Holy Quoran to break their sacred oaths"

"ASK MAULANA ABDUL KALAM AZAD.

Mahatma Gandhi continuing observes: "Not being in the Congress I cannot hold myself responsible for everything that the Congress and Congressmen do. But being a firm believer in the Congress objective, I had no hesitation in advising Congress to adopt office acceptance programme. On questions relating to Mussalmans the Congress is solely guided by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad I have no notion of the obligation undertaken by the members of the Muslim League, but I doubt not that the Maulana Saheb has taken every care not to allow the Congress to become party to a violation of any moral principle by any Muslim.

Generally speaking, I see nothing wrong in a member of a political party transferring his allegiance from one party to another.

"I do not see what objection you can have to the Congress trying to have within its fold all the Muslims it can have by every honourable means. It seems to me that the Congress will forfeit its title to be called an All-India organization if it does not endeavour to represent Mussalmans and other sections as well as Hindus. That has from the very beginning been the traditional policy and strength of the Congress I, therefore, fail to see where the slightest departure from truth takes place in the Congress accepting these Mussalmans who favour complete independence for India and appreciate the means adopted by the Congress as for instance, communal unity, Khadi, prohibition, untouchability and other things recited in the Congress election manifesto."

To another letter from the same gentleman in respect of Congress giving dictatorial powers to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in so far as the Muslim side of activities of the Congress are concerned, Gandhiji observes:

"It amazes me that you fail to see the great merit of the Congress having given dictatorial powers to a single Mussalman in the important matter of choosing Muslim Ministers. Of course the Maulana can err but it is irrelevant. But what is great and relevant is the fact that a Mussalman divine has been given powers which the Congress has not given to any single person."

GUTTA PERCHA AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

"Children's Day" By Flying Ranee

About six hundred children left Bombay Central Station on Saturday afternoon to enjoy the "Children's Day" by the "Flying Ranee" which was driven by Gutta Percha At 2-45 p.m. Gutta Percha came to the platform attired as an Elephant and walking on two legs. Hundreds of children waiting at the platform cheered the Gutta Percha while the Bombay City Police Band escorted the Gutta Percha to the Engine in a procession. Mrs. M. D. Sethna, wife of Mr. M. D. Sethna, the District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway read the message of Aunt Peggy in English and Gujarati before the train started, in which she wished every passenger a very happy and enjoyable journey and hoped that the young children would look back on this trip as one of the best days in their young lives. She assured the little children that Gutta Percha will take care of them but at the same time warned them not to be careless in their journey, which might spoil the happy day. The children were then advised not to lean out of the windows, not to touch the door handles and above all not to get in or out of the train, unless it was standing perfectly still

At 3 p.m the Gutta Percha blew the whistle and the engine steamed out of the platform to join the train, which was standing on the other platform. A number of children came back by the evening train to Bombay Central Station as they went as far as Palghar only.

JAWAHAR'S NEW BOOK

"Eighteen Months In India" Sent To Press

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

"Eighteen Months In India" is the latest book written by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and sent to the press through his publishers, Messs. Kitabisthan, Allahabad.

The Congress President has dealt with, in the book, all events of the country, he was connected with, from the beginning of the year 1936 uptil now.—United Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO CONGRESS LEADERS

Bannu Municipality Sanctions Rs. 200

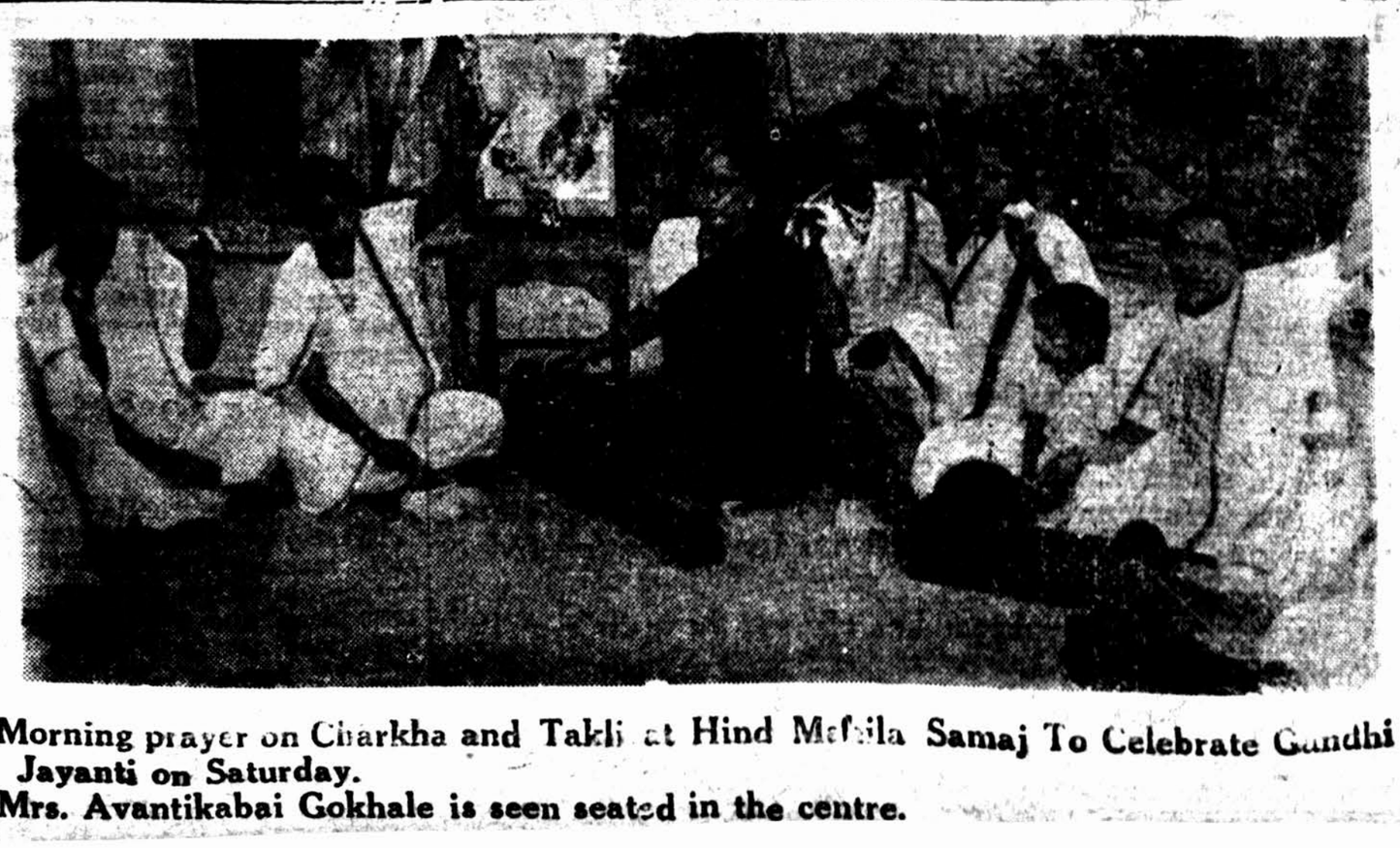
BANNU, OCT. 2.

The Bannu Municipality unanimously sanctioned Rs. 200 for presenting addresses of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib, wehn they visit the district.—A. P.

Dacoity In Bannu Village

BANNU, Oct. 2.

Five dacoits raided the house of one Sobharamratra in the village Ghoriwala after climbing over the village wall and shot down his son and fatally wounded Sobharam. No arrests have yet been made. It is stated the crime is not connected with the tribal disturbances.—A. P



Morning prayer on Charkha and Takli at Hind Mahila Samaj To Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on Saturday.
Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale is seen seated in the centre.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva 14, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 27, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 28, 1307
Hightide: 11-06; 23-36
Lowtide: 4-58; 17-18
Sunrise: 6h. 30m.
Sunset: 6h. 27m.

Monday, October 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

A KHOJA WEDDING

The marriage of Mr. Ahmad Merchant and Miss Meherunnisa Miani was celebrated at Noorbaug on Saturday. A large number of guests were present.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, the 5th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer "Clan Macfarlane" left Suez on Wednesday evening September 29.

FOUND

Five or six keys in a ring, near the road adjoining Nappoo Hall, Matunga, Owner may enquire at No. 63, Two Rooms, Matunga (B.I.T. Bldg).

HARIJAN DAY (SUNDAY)

At 2-30 p.m.—Rohidas Bal Mitra Mela of Harijans.

4-30 p.m.—Harijan Gathering Distribution of sweets to Harijan Boys.

'G' WARD CONGRESS

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the "G" Ward Political Conference will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m at the office of the Ward Congress Committee

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The third meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per M.V. "Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 and 1-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 4th October 1937.

YOUNGMEN'S UNION

A meeting of the general body of the Bombay Youngmen's Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at the office of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, Contractor Building No. 4, opposite, Brahman Sabha, Charni Road, Girgaon, at 3-30 p.m

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION (REGD.)

Under the auspices of the above Association there will be a public lecture on "Medical problems of to-day" in the Association Hall at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Dr. S. S. Nagrankar M.R.C.P. (Lon.)

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The musical show the whole world is waiting for!

with
Edward Everett Horton
Eric Blore • Jerome Cowan • Ketti Gallian • William Brisbane and Harriet Hector

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Charlie Clan at the Olympics" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sporting Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Daulat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Farewell Again" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
PALACE—"The King and the Chorus Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Charge of the Light Brigade" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Captains Courageous" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Shall We Dance" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Saratoga" Time as usual.
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Opening Cycle" will be the subject of a free public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m

BALKAN-JI-BARI

The Bombay City Branch of the All-India Children's Association will celebrate the birthday anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. in the Fellowship High School, Gowalia Tank.

THANKSGIVING MASS

The eleventh annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Catholic staff of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie, P. and O., and B.I.S.N. Companies, Bombay, will be celebrated at the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Chapel Road, Bandra at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), Rev. Fr. J. Dalton, S.J., will preach.

MERAJUNNABI ANNIVERSARY

To celebrate the anniversary of Merajunnabi a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Anjumani-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Special arrangement is made for Purdah Ladies.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, discussion on "Rural Indebtedness", which was postponed, will take place to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the League, Empire Automobiles Building, opposite Charni Road Station

SARASWAT SUBURBAN CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the Saraswat Suburban Co-operative Housing Society Limited, will be held in the Society's Hall at Santa Cruz at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

'G' WARD CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

The Secretary, "G" Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

Those who have taken the membership books for enrolling Congress members are requested to return the books with the fees of the members enrolled upto 30th September, 1937. Only the members enrolled in the books returned to the office upto 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday) will be entitled to take part in the ensuing delegates elections to the Congress.

Appeal For 500 Cows

FOR SUPPLY OF MILK DURING HARIPURA CONGRESS

An appeal has been issued to the lovers of cows by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Shriyut Gopaldas Desai to enable the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress to purchase at least 500 cows so that they may supply all those who attend the session at Haripura with pure cows' milk and ghee made from cows' milk. In the course of their appeal they state that there was a time when cows were in abundance and every household used to have dairy products made from the cow's milk. Owing to the changed economic conditions, buffaloes have taken the place of cows. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Shriyut Gopaldas have appealed to all lovers of cows to buy at least one cow and present it to the Reception Committee or give a donation of Rs. 100 being the value of a cow and the amount necessary to feed it for at least two months. A donor of Rs. 100 will be considered to have earned blessings of "Go-dhan".

Donors are requested to send remittance at Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

Books Must Be Returned To Office To-day

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—

The books of membership enrolled for the purposes of the ensuing delegates' elections, along with the subscription collected thereon, must reach either the offices of the Ward District Congress Committees or the office of the B.P.C.C., Congress House, before 6 p.m (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

All membership not received in time with the subscription will be deemed as invalid for the purpose of election.

To facilitate the timely collections of membership books, it is recommended that workers should bring the books a couple of hours earlier than the stipulated time.

Representatives of the B.P.C.C. who are entrusted with the work of checking membership at the offices of the Ward Committees, are requested to attend the offices of the Wards earlier than the stipulated time and not leave the offices until the final figure of membership is arrived at and the subscription checked. They have to report to the B.P.C.C. both about the number of members enrolled and the subscription received.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society Gajanan Swami Borker of Dadar will deliver a lecture on "The Importance of Astrology" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

The meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. at the Tutorial High School Kennedy Bridge Grant Road, when Dr. Jal. K. Wadia (of Calcutta) will deliver a speech on Parsi Youths' Conference and how its success can be achieved."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Victor Sassoon, Colonel Mumtaz Ali Khan and Mr. R. B. Freeman Thomas lunched at Government House on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Police Sports and Lady Lumley gave away the prizes on Friday.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), when P. Ramchandra will deliver a lecture on "Science of Swara" in Vedas in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), the 3rd inst. Sjt. Shyamlal will deliver a lecture on Vedas at 9 a.m (S.T.).

GANDHI JAYANTI IN FORT

Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward Dist Congress Committee a public meeting will be held in Ghoga Street, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in connection with Gandhi Jayanti to-day (Sunday), Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Messrs Yusuf Meherally, Sardar Thamansingh, F. M. Pinto, Amberam Talakchand and others will speak.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

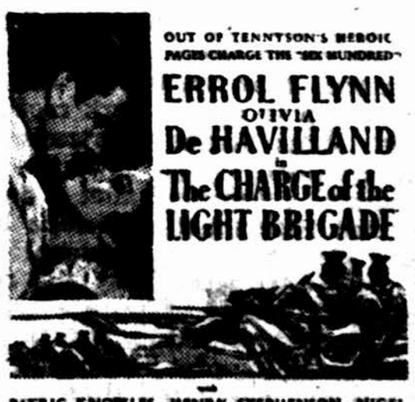
The Sri Krishna Charitham discourses conducted by Br Vasudevan Namboodiripad in the Asthika Samaj for the past one month will be terminated with the exposition of "Bheeshma Stuthi" to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. when it is proposed to present a purse to him in appreciation of his discourses.

ACADEMY OF PRINTING EXAMINATIONS

Under the auspices of the Academy of Printing the Annual Examination in (1) Composition, (2) Proofreading and (3) Machine-Minding, will be held at the Gujarati Type Foundry's premises 19, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4, on 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, at 11-30 a.m. daily. Those desirous of appearing in the examinations should communicate with Mr. Manilal C. Modi, Hon. Secretary, Academy of Printing, 196B, Gaiwadi-Girgaon, Bombay 4.

'PARLE BALKAN-JI-BARI

The All-India Children's Association, Vile Parle Branch, will celebrate its anniversary and the Nutan Bal Shikshan Mandir its "Satrant Utsawa" to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. when the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, will preside and declare open the Exhibition of Children's Art and Education. The Exhibition will remain open to the public to-day (Sunday), and to-morrow (Monday), from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the Bhagini Sewa Mandir, opposite Ishwarlal Park.

THE MOST SPECTACULAR FILM OF ALL TIME!

OUT OF TENNYSON'S HEROIC PAGES CHARGE THE "SIX HUNDRED"
ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA De HAVILLAND
in
The CHARGE of the LIGHT BRIGADE
with
PATRIC KNOWLES • HENRY STEPHENSON • NIGEL BRUCE • Donald Crisp • David Niven • Robert Barrat
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The all-colour picture—
"RAMONA"
with LORETTA YOUNG
CAPITOL.
Daily at 4, 6-30, and 10 p. m.

A NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR THRILLS!

About Studios And Stars

"Shall We Dance" with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire at the Regal.

"Sporting Love" at the Excelsior.

FRED ASTAIRE AND GINGER ROGERS IN "SHALL WE DANCE"

At The Regal

In "Shall We Dance" latest of the Astaire-Rogers musicals which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre, the dancing aces eclipse their own records for gaiety and terpsichorean entertainment, and present the most engaging film of their careers—a sparkling, colourful story spiced with delightful comedy and decorated with songs and dance numbers in profusion. The story which plays a more important part in this offering than in its predecessors, deals with a romance that starts in Paris and winds up in a New York roof garden. Miss Rogers portrays an international revue favourite and Astaire a famous ballet dancer named Peters but who calls himself Petroff for professional purposes. Attracted by the revue dancer's beauty, Astaire starts a high-speed courtship, but through the stupidity of his manager, reports are circulated that the two are already married This makes for dismaying complications, but Astaire wins out in a hilarious ending. The two stars give brilliant characterizations, and a distinguished cast headed by Edward Everett Horton, Eric Blore, Ketti Gallian, Jerome Cowan and Williams Brisbane turns no noteworthy performances. The ballet-dancing features of the offering constitute much of its very real novelty. Harriet Hoctor, America's greatest ballerina, contributes two spectacular dances, one as a solo and the other a duet with Astaire. Several striking ensemble numbers enhance a glittering finale. The dancing of the Astaire-Rogers duo also tops their former efforts with three memorable duet dances one of which, the unique roller-skating number is especially remarkable. A surprise novelty is his dance with 20 chorus girls each made to appear as Ginger Rogers. Astaire offers two solo dances His sensational engine room dance, performed against the throbbing mechanisms of an Ocean liner's engines, stands out as one of the finest of his career. The songs of "Shall We Dance" are likewise notable. George and Ira Gershwin wrote six numbers for the film, all of which are catchy and tuneful, particularly 'They Can't Take That Away," 'I've Got Beginner's Luck" and "Let's Call the Whole Thing Off," and all six are deftly worked into the plot of the story. Mark Sandrich's adroit direction, and the fine production values given by the Producer Pandro S. Berman, all help to make the new offering the most entertaining in the Astaire-Rogers annals. Be sure and put "Shall We Dance" on your "must" list; it's a grand amusement.

"Anathashram" at the West End

CHARLIE CHAN

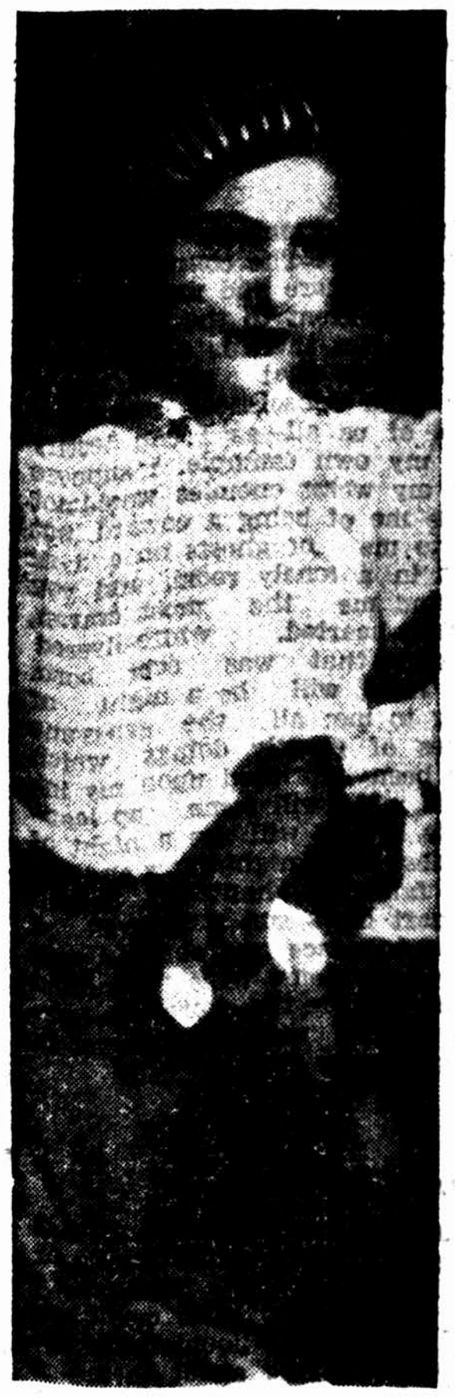
At The Capitol

In open defiance to poetic maxim, the introduction of East to West in the screen personality of Warner Oland for his characterization of Charlie Chan, wily Chinese sleuth created by Earl Derr Biggers, has resulted in an extraordinary blend of Orient and Occident in the private life of the Swedish-born star. Twentieth Century-Fox's Charlie Chan-Warner Oland combination, the fourteenth filming of which, "Charlie Chan at the Olympics," which opened to-day at the Capitol Theatre, has produced the longest and most successful series of feature-length productions in the history of the screen and has had such a profound effect upon the actor that he has limited his screen appearances to the Chan roles. In his leisure time he indulges in an all-absorbing hobby of Oriental study. Chan's greatest popularity is reached in China and Japan, and a high point of flattery was noted in Shanghai where a Chinese actor starred in pictures in which he imitated Oland's Chinese characterization; all of which leads Oland to explain: I'm not Chinese yet in spite of that fact my friend, General Wu Tu-Chen, the mayor of Greater Shanghai, took the trouble to investigate me personally when I visited him last year. "I was born in Umea. Sweden, of Swedish stock, and it is only a muscular trick I possess of contracting the corners of my eyes that enables me to look Oriental without makeup. Of course, by brushing the ends of my eyebrows up, and my mustache down, I can add to the illusion "The character of Chan, however has given me a decided interest in the life and culture of the Far East, and I find Oriental study the most fascinating hobby imaginable. So deeply do I become immersed in it that on occasion I find myself, in actual practice, thinking like Chan rather than in my accustomed manner." Warner Oland has just signed another contract with Twentieth Century-Fox , guaranteeing his appearance in ten more Charlie Chan stories, of which the first is "Charlie Chan at the Olympics" In 1931 Oland was one of twenty actors trying out for the first of the Earl Derr Biggers mysteries "Charlie Chan Carries On," and he has since starred in every one.

"Charlie Chan at the Olympics" at the Capitol.

"Chandrarao More" General Film.

Around Theatre & Film Land



"K[illegible]umar" with Krishnakumari at the Super

"NANDAKUMAR"

(Contributed)

The country-wide hunt lasting for more than 6 months for a pair of stallions of the finest breed has now ended in the finding of an ideally suited white pair of animals, the finest of species existing in this country. It was imported into Poona last week from Punjab by Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar, the astute producer of Jayashree Films' magnificent "Nanda Kumar" for use in one of the climax sequences. The studio workshops have been busy for several months fashioning out a big period chariot to be used by Akrur in his epic and spectacular dash to Mathura accompanied by Krishna. These partial steeds whose names have been christened as Megh and Pushpa will be used in drawing this chariot and Mr. Dhaibar who plays the colourful role of Akrur is already busy in training these animals and getting them into form. The sequence calls for wild and reckless riding regardless of expense and risk involved and is going to be one of the greatest highlights and thrilling moments of this film.

Mr. Govindrao Tembe after a protracted absence from the screen has put on his grease paint again for the role of Nanda in Jayashree's "Nanda Kumar," and Mrs. Durga Khote who was away from Poona due to her recent and regrettable bereavement has also started her work in the picture as Yeshoda and her characterization excels all her former portrayals.

Mr. K. B. Dhaibar is studying his lines and song for Akrur character which he is confident of eclipsing his previous masterpieces of acting.

Doulat at the Globe with M. Sultana

"CHANDRARAO MORE"

(Contributed)

After making high quality films for other companies since 1933 the Directors of 'Film City' have decided to produce class pictures of their own, this side of their activities having been incorporated under the name of "General Films Limited."

With the unrivalled facilities of 'Film City' at their disposal facilities equal to the best that any studio in America or England can offer, it was not a difficult matter for the new concern, General Films Limited, to finish a high-class picture, particularly as it has the backing of the Fazalbhoy Limited group. The picture has been made quietly, without any trumpet blowing and news of its now released only when its quality is certain and success assured. Indeed, it is more than like that General Films Limited, will soon develop into one of the best producing units in this country.

"Chandrarao More" is now undergoing its final touches and it will shortly be released in one of the most popular cinema houses in Bombay.

A romantic, historical war picture, pure and simple, "Chandrarao More" stars, Aundhkar, the well-known actor and dramatist of "Savkari Pash" fame, Nandrekar of "Amar Jyoti" fame, Dinkar, a comedian from the Marathi stage, Marutirao Paheiwan, a stage, radio and film star who worked under the direction of Devki Bose, Miss Amina, a Shalini Cinetone star of "Savkari Pash" fame and Miss Jayashree, a radio artiste with a melodious voice. This lady has never before been seen on the screen and she now makes a striking entry into the world of films.

The story has been skilfully treated by the authors of the scenario and the dialogue and what would otherwise have been a dull historical narrative is now pulsing with dramatic incident and the romance of real life. The plot hinges on the love of Murar, a lieutenant of Shivaji, the Lord of Deccan, with Mohana, the daughter of the chief, Chandrarao More, an enemy of Shivaji. For political reasons Shivaji himself offers to marry the lady and the Murar is chosen as the messenger to make the offer. The situation offers full scope for the talents of the artistes engaged and everyone who has seen the trials of the film is convinced that they have done full justice to it and to themselves.

"Chandrarao More" in the shape of a talkie gives an excellent characterisation of all the great qualities that led to the rise of the Maratha Empire. The female roles, especially leave nothing to be desired. Combined with an excellent story is film technique of a very high order. The public can expect something new in the matter of background music, sound effects and songs when the picture is released.

"Chandrarao More" has in it elements of love and duty, vengeance and vanity, romance and faithfulness, state intrigue and diplomacy, everything indeed that goes to make a great story on or off the screen.

The direction is cleverly handled by Mr. Arolkar, who strikes quite a new note in the production of this great picture.

The sweet music of this picture is controlled by Mr. D. P. Korgaokar, the great music director.

Technical work is expert and the sets by Mr. Gangnaik are excellent.

When the picture is released, which will be very shortly, the public will have an opportunity of appreciating all its many merits.

Miss Gohar and A. Hu[illegible] in "Jamindar-ka-Prem". (National Pictures).

BIMLA KUMARI, who plays the heroine in "Milap" coming next week at the Opera House.

"PARAKH ALIAS PREM KASAUTI"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Nur Jehan is the heroine. For practical purpose, regardless of the merit of the substantiating story, most exhibitors will consider Miss Nur Jehan's singing the primary showmanship angle. Past performances, as a vocalist and as an actress denote that Miss Nur Jehan's vocal ability attracts many to motion picture theatres.

The story is by Cashyap, Bapu Rao Apte, who has demonstrated advanced ability in handling intimate romantic themes, is the Director. The music, which is the high-light of the picture, has been under the supervision of Hoosan.

Principals supporting Nur Jehan are Rajkumari remembered for "Challenge" and "Sarojini"; Miss Meera the society girl of Allahabad. Supporting players, familiar to most audiences, include Madhav Kale. Manohar, Suraiya Begum, Bhargava and Kashyap.

On Sunday the 26th instant the members and staff of Shree Krishna Variety Dancing Co. gave a variety concert at Damodar Hall, Parel

The popularity of the concert was so great that, despite rain, people crowded the hall which was filled to capacity. The result was that many of the late comers had to stand

Among interesting items apart from a series of dances by Shreemati Devi Devangana, was the actress's 12 ft jump on a surface strewn with broken pieces of glass and her dancing on them.

Mention must also be made of Master Ragunath, who portrayed the male character in the special "Go-in-between" items and also Miss Gulzar who, to say the least, did her part splendidly

In token of appreciation of her meritorious performances, Mr D. P. Bhargava B Sc.LL.B proprietor of Dwarka pictures, announced the present of a gold medal to Shreemati Devi Devangana

Cheerio, Mr. Bhatt; Wish you pot-luck!.

Apostle Of Freedom

(BY K. SRINIVASAN)

It is easy to lapse into grandiloquence when speaking of ex-President Masaryk. But that is not necessary. The 'man' has already attained the highest pinnacle of human glory.

News of his death must have come as a great shock to those who have been following, however superficially, the trend of events in Central Europe. It is impossible not to be impressed by his towering personality which, along with that of Dr. Edward Benes, was the only element making for sobriety in an otherwise heroic atmosphere.

The people of Czechoslovakia ever spoke of him affectionatly as their "Dear Father"; nor did they exaggerate his claims to their undying gratitude. It was he who fathered the young Republic from its earliest days. The admiration, love and esteem with which he was looked upon were universal.

His unique position did not come to him all in a day. He set out upon his career with a fixed aim—the liberation of his country. He had the insight to discern the potentialities of a free Czechoslovakia, and with dauntless tenacity of purpose, he pursued his own path.

SON OF A COACHMAN

Masaryk, while he was yet young, had a hard struggle to wage before he could realise his ambition. Born poor—the son of a coachman he was—he made the most of the very meagre facilities afforded him. And he had one other factor to his advantage. His mother soundly backed him up. She wanted to see her son learned. Masaryk did not disappoint her hopes. If mind be the standard by which to judge a man, it must be said that his intellectual equipment was something extraordinary.

He became a University Professor although he did not want to. Not that he disliked the work; only he had his eye on wider horizons. He tells us in one of his books that his "plan was to be a diplomat and a politician". But his patience was taxed to the utmost before his cherished dream could be fulfilled. And when he did enter the arena of politics, he was hailed with honours. Such influence as his, seldom falls to the lot of mere politicians.

Masaryk was imbued with a lofty idealism, but he was far too practical a many to be carried away by illusory aims. Knowledge and action were harmoniously blended together in his character—a phenomenon by no means common.

PATH OF VICTORY

He could judge his opportunities with uncanny perception. He was not the man to precipitate matters. He knew when to strike, and his exceptional talent kept him from going astray. It guided him along a well-chosen path to—unmingled triumph!

True, he was enthusiastic about the liberation of his countrymen: but his enthusiasm was tempered with prudence. He was aware of his great influence and this consciousness of his own position bred a sense of responsibility in him. He did not want to compromise his nation by doing anything rash or hasty. He prepared the ground carefully for the successful culmination of his plans.

Masaryk was a great scholar His learning was not, however, of the academic type. His sturdy common sense made him the wisest statesman in central Europe. He was far too modest to try to push to the front; noisiness was not in his line He thought over problems in a clear light and unostentatiously did his work. But he did not shun fame when it came to him. And yet, in the midst of the crowd, he kept, with sweet reasonableness, the independence of solitude.

Utter fearlessness was one of his most remarkable characteristics. Honest and straightforward, he had the courage to assert his views. He did not cringe before the dictates of the powers that were. He displayed this spirit when, with the force of his ruthless logic, he called into question the authenticity of the notorious manuscripts of Konigienhof and Gruenberg which had been falsely supposed to be very ancient. He crossed swords with the Prime Minister and, at the risk of certain persecution, he laid bare the intrigues of the Austrian Embassy in Belgrade.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Even before the close of the nineteenth century Masaryk had written some astonishing books. Scholarly and instructive, these brought upon him an unfounded charge of corrupting the young. He was jeered at by the Press and harassed by the Government. But he bore it all with a patient shrug and did not allow this injustice to thwart him in his work. When the War broke out, he fled from his homeland and carried on a vigorous and intensive propaganda in behalf of Cezesh freedom, abroad.

Masaryk's view of a real national programme is well worth iteration. Says he in "The Ozech Question" one of his most famous books:

"A national programme is not formed merely of mottos—which are, of course, also necessary—but rather of the acquaintance with all the means which, under given conditions, could fulfil the ultimate aim of notional endeavours. It is selfunderstood that the political parties must proclaim State Rights to be understood as political independence—their final end. But what is important is that the proclaimers should be aware of the means leading to the end and should not stop with their proclamation but all work indefatigably, each in his own province for the advancement of his own education and that of others. Independence alone will not preserve and save any nation. The nation must preserve its independence—morality and education will be our salvation; even political independence is only a means to attain the righteous living of the nation—we lost it when we ceased living morally as a nation.....The political party, besides having its narrower programme, must stand on the firm foundation of a broad cultural plan."

It is not surprising to find Masaryak laying prime emphasis on education. His interpretation of national destinies is ultimately correct. He was a true 'Guru' and it was in the field of education that he first sowed the seeds of his great work. Czechoslovakia owes its present high standard of cultural excellence chiefly to his initiative.

Masaryk was the Apostle of Democracy and Peace. Amidst singularly unhealthy surrounding he strove to idealise democracy in his country. His endeavours were pre-eminently successful. It is heartening to note that his work is being ably carried on by Dr Benes, his friend and successor.

Czechoslovakia to-day mourns the death of her great son and great father.

May His Soul Rest In Peace!

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Purge Of Ghosts

By N. J.

"From ghousties and ghoulies and long-leggity beasties God lord deliver us."

Do you believe in ghosts, or don't you? Were you, or were you not, regaled with stories of ghosts and ghouls in your nursery days? Have those impressions remained with you yet? Have you as an adult devoted any thought to this subject?

I have. And as a result of this I have become a profound disbeliever in those denizens of darkness. My spiritualist friends have tried their best to convince me of the continued existence of those that have passed away. They assure me that they are yet living in the Beyond, that the ether is full of them, and that they are watching us day and night. I have been given heaps of literature on the subject and even photographs of those spirits. But when a very earnest person offered me once to show a ghost in person (if they have a person) I firmly refused. The reason?

Because, strictly between you and me, though I do not believe in ghosts, I am afraid of them! I pride myself upon being a rationalist; I am emphatic that such phantoms are pure myths. But I draw the line at meeting them face to face ..... even if the chance be one to a billion!

* * *

Ghastly Impressions

Ghosts, indeed, are my weak point, though I am intellectually convinced that there can be no such thing as a ghost. The impressions I received during my childhood days have become a part and parcel of my being. Deep down by subconcious ghosts are very much alive—ghosts and satyrs and fauns, spooks and vampires and pottergeists. I may deny and denounce and deride them during the day time, but when the shades of night begin to fall fast, I doubt and wonder and fear .....

How many weird, fantastic, frightful stories were told to me when I was a tender child? How have I sat listening evening after evening to their recital, while cold sweat was trickling down my spine and my eyes were boggling out in sheer terror. How the evil fascination of the exploits of those unearthly phantoms grew upon me! I have forgotten most of the things of those faraway formative times ..... but those ghostly and ghastly impressions remain with me still—do whatever I may to exorcise them. In the city one may not pay any attention to such tales, but they become very much real, very much alive when one goes into the country where every Bunyan tree houses a spook and where every untenanted house has its history of eerie happenings.

* * *

The Busy Sickle

I for one, therefore, very heartily appreciated the recent "ghostly" story from Central Assia, though it must have sent a shiver down the back of most people. During the last some months we are hearing all sorts of incredible reports of the "purge" in Russia. Sabotage is on Stalin's brain, and the Communist Dictator is ruthlessly carrying on the new Five Year Plan of the Liquidation of his Enemies—actual or potential! Sabotage of industrial works of engineering plants, of railways lines, of military fortifications, of State farms; sabotage of ships and shoes.....the Russian Bear is wildly dancing at present to the tune of sabotage. It seems, as if one-half of Russia is engaged in sabotaging the other half and 'vice versa,' and nobody knows who will sabotage what, or to whom the purge will apply when. Even the most fervent admirers of the Bolsheviks are wondering where it is all leading to, and whether their faith can stand any more of those terroristic treats. While one hears very little of the Hammer, the Sickle seems to be over-busy—in cutting down human necks!!

* * *

Corrupting Morals?

In spite of this, however, I feel that the priest and teacher in Kirghiz who were sentenced to death for telling ghost stories to children richly deserved their fate. For were they not, as the official charge put it, "corrupting their morals"? The connection between ghost-lore and morals may not be apparent to the bourgeois intellect. But there is no gainsaying the fact that ghosts, much more than consciences, make cowards of us all—as I can testify from my own example. I suppose even my worst enemies would not accuse me of being a coward, but talk to me of ghosts on a dark night in a lonely room, and you will find me the most craven, chicken-hearted, white-livered poltroon that was ever born. That night will be a night of terror to me; all the gruesome images of ghostly doings which have been imprinted upon my infantile mind will come up leaping to life. It will be a night of the most weird nightmares and the most fantastic phantasms. Not till the next day's sun rises shall I return to peace and sanity. And all because some fools "corrupted my morals" (in the expressive Russian phrase) while I was yet in my swaddling clothes.

* * *

Silent Liquidation

I am convinced, therefore, that the ghosts, whether in Russia or elsewhere, must be "liquidated." And paradoxical as it may appear they can be liquidated merely by not talking about them—at least not within the range of juvenile ears. As a confrere put it "Soviet Russia is confident that what is not talked about will not be seen, and that ghosts have only to be ignored for nothing to go bumpety-bump in the night." Some people may find in the fate meted out to those story-tellers only one more demonstration of the Red Terror; others may wax facetious and indulge in some leg-pulling of the Russian dictator. I for one, however, consider the present purge to be one of the finest things that good old Stalin has done. Let us keep the Children's Front free from such sabotageurs and purveyors of Old Wives' Tales. One only hopes that the disembodied spirits of that priest and that teacher will not haunt Stalin himself.....

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 35)

ers. A camp needs to be planned and organised, and this can be done with the assistance of the Patrol Leaders.

The first thing is to select a camp site. It must be sufficiently near the Headquarters so as not to allow the major portion of the camp period to be wasted in travelling. A Scout camp may last from four to seven days unless the troop is rich enough to shoulder a heavy expenditure. I may suggest here that the place and the period must be so determined that the largest number of Scouts in the troop may be able to attend. It is a sound principle to lay down that no Scout should be left behind, because he is poor. Though the camp site must be near the Troop Headquarters, it must be sufficiently "away from civilisation." A distance from about thirty to a hundred miles is not a long distance to go to for a Scout camp. At least it should be sufficiently away to prevent any possibility of communication with home.

The camp must be fixed at some place which to the scouts are quite not familiar. The joy of a holiday in camp is immensely increased, when the Scouts visit a place to which they are strangers. The transport to camp must be quick and cheap.

FIXING THE SITE.

In order to fix a suitable site, the Scouter may visit a number of sites with the Troop Leader and two or three Patrol Leaders. This reconnaissance is very necessary, in order to inquire beforehand about the suitability of the site for camping. The camp site should be near good water. It should be possible o obtain food and fuel from some nearby market. As far as possible, the camp should be on slightly raised ground. Though some shade is necessary near a camp site, it is undesirable to camp under a thicket through which sunshine cannot penetrate. The camp site must be also sufficiently near some place from which any necessary help can be easily obtained. A hilly place near a stream or lake is the most beautiful site for camping. In any case the camp must be a beautiful and pleasant place.

The climate of the place at the time of camping must be taken into consideration. No doubt Scouts are supposed to rough things out, but chilly or rainy weather is not desirable for camping, especially if there are Scouts of very tender age in the camp. If Cubs, Scouts and Pioneers camp together, then naturally the camp must be suitable for the Cubs who are youngest in the group.

The next thing is to plan the camp site. Each Patrol may be given a separate tent, and provision must be made for the kitchen, store tent, latrines and disposal of rubbish. Greatest attention must be given to the sanitation of the camp. The wind must first blow into the tents, and must convey smoke and smell away from the tents. The Scouters' tent may be in the centre of the site, in front of a flag staff.

Scouts must live in tents, and if these are not available, they can be improvised for use at least in summer weather. Each Scout may be asked to bring two extra white sheets over and above his bedding, and these together with some ropes and bamboos and a little knowledge of simple knots will provide excellent shelter for a few days.

THE CAMP ROUTINE.

The camp routine should be decided upon before starting for the camp. Except in a training camp, as far as possible, cooking must be done by the Scouts themselves. "Servants" are not desirable in a Scout camp. The camp routine should provide for morning inspection and exercises airing of beddings in the open, cleaning the camp site, short open air classes, cooking, rest, play, camp fire and outlings and excursions into the neighbourhood. Too much time should not be taken up by lessons and classes. Cooking may be done by Patrols in turn.

FOOD.

The Scouts must be given adequate but light and simple food. Scouts are very active in camp and naturally they must feel hungry. Three to four meals a day are therefore necessary. Early morning breakfast, lunch, afternoon tiffin and dinner are enough to keep the Scout filled, but regular meals should not be supplemented by irregular refreshments. Scouts should be prohibited to buy cooked food in camp.

LUGGAGE.

The Scout must carry his own luggage, and he must carry as few things as possible. Bedding, a pair of shirts and shorts, toilet articles, utensils and a few other necessities are all that is needed for a Scout camp.

THE CAMP SPIRIT.

In a camp, the Scout has the opportunity to live like a true Scout. Willingness to help and put up with difficulties, friendliness to all, resourcefulness and initiative together with exuberant energy, pluck, endurance and cheerfulness typify the Scout spirit in camp. The camp is a perfect democracy in which the Scouter must do as little as possible, making the Scouts responsible for everything, encouraging them to be efficient and keen organisers. The Scouts invariably feel elated with the joy of doing things themselves; and it is in this self-reliance that true discipline is born, which is not enforced, but which is born of a realisation of one's own duties and responsibilities.

THE JAMBOREE YELL.

The International Prize for the greatest musical composition of the year ought to be conferred on the following Scout "yell" which was adopted at the International Scout Jamboree at Holland where India was represented by the Rajasaheb of Dhankanel State and a handful of other Scouts.

Jamboree, Jamboree, J-a-m-b-o-r-e-e.

Jamboree, ree, ree,

Jamboree, Jamboree, we are the Scouts of the Chief B. P.

We are told by the "Times of India" that "everywhere and at every moment it was being sung, and the chorus was practically the same in every language."

An International record will be prpduced in the Zulu language by the International Bureau, edited by Beethoven, and it will be distributed to all the corners of the globe where children live, in order to give them an opportunity to share the great educational value of this particular brand of the International Scout Movement which Miss Rustomjee is so anxious to preserve for her "Indian" Guides.

We are also told that free cotton-wool was distributed in camp for the ears of the Scouts of those nations who do not recognise B. P. as the Chief Scout of the world. Otherwise they might have misjudged the yell to be an attempt to foist upon them a Chief whom they did not recognise.

In The World Of Bridge

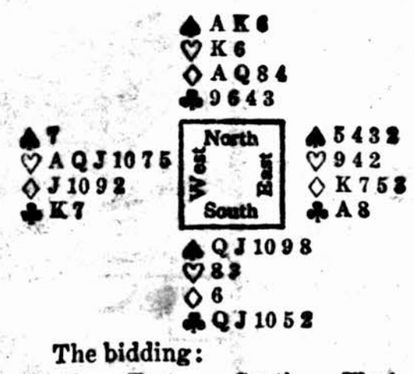
LOOK FOR THE REASON

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

Most players find their greatest difficulty in determining the correct defense. The reason for this is quite simple. Dummy play requires nothing more than the knowledge of how to produce tricks. Defense requires also an understanding of partnership language and, to a much larger extent than is necessary in declarer's play, the reconstruction of unseen hands. A good player uses every scrap of evidence available to reconstruct the declarer's hand and also that of his partner. The bidding, the cards in the dummy, his partner's signals or even the absence of signals, and the declarer's mode of attack—all furnish clues to the alert defender who is attempting to reconstruct the two unseen hands. West's failure in the hand below was caused mainly by a failure to understand declarer's reason for abandoning the trump suit.

North dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.



The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♠	3 ♡
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West opened the Jack of diamonds, dummy winning with the Ace. Dummy next laid down the Ace and King of spades, but declarer halted when West's failure to follow disclosed the bad trump break.

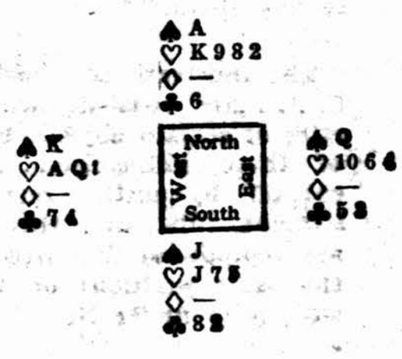
On a low lead from dummy, East hopped up with the Ace and returned the suit. West won with the King, but could not give his partner the hoped-for ruff. He continued instead with the ten of diamonds. Dummy played the Queen, East the King, and South ruffed.

Declarer was now in a sorry plight. He could draw the last trump and run his clubs, but in that case West would be sure to save the Ace of hearts and the good nine of diamonds. The only chance of making the contract was to play for the error. Declarer therefore led a heart.

West properly came up with the Ace of hearts. At this point he should have realized that declarer's reason for abandoning the trump suit was not that he had exhausted all the trumps (since that would mean that he had started with a seven-card spade suit), but rather that it was too dangerous to continue to draw them. This would have indicated to West that his partner had started with four trumps. With this knowledge he would have laid down the nine of diamonds, even though he knew declarer could ruff and thereby establish the eight of diamonds. Declarer could obtain no useful discard on the eight of diamonds and would have to lose a trump trick to East.

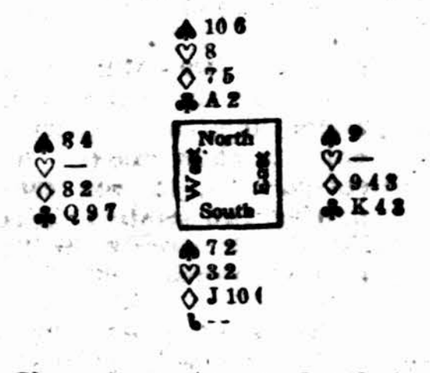
But West had missed the vital significance of the play of the trump suit. After winning with the Ace of hearts he continued with the Queen of hearts. Dummy won with the King and led a trump. South drew the trumps and ran his clubs for an easy game.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 135.



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take four tricks.

Solution To Last Week's Brain Twister
No. 134



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

South leads a heart to the eight-spot and discards the seven of spades on North's Ace of clubs. South returns the seven of diamonds to his ten-spot. South leads the last heart and West is squeezed. He must keep both spades or North's six will be a winner. He must keep the eight of diamonds to prevent a finesse against East's nine. Therefore he cannot save any clubs.

North and East discard spades and South leads to the ten of spades. East is now squeezed. He has the only club stopper and the only diamond stopper.

(Copright).

A ROTHSCHILD STORY

Perhaps the special distinction of the late Lord Rothschild was not that he had the finest private zoo in the island but that he was the first Rothschild who borrowed money. The story is that no one occasion when he had decided to buy an expensive group of animals for his Zoo he borrowed money outside for his purpose. He did not care for his people to know of that extravagance and did not want to disturb his bank account. Somehow the story got about and was considered the joke of the year. This was about forty years ago.

The story reminds one how the great Duke of Wellington paid Sir William Allen £8,000 in notes for his Waterloo pictures. The artist politely expostulated—a cheque at any time would have done. "What—do you think I want Coutts to know what a damned fool I've been?" asked the Duke.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Most of the readers know by now what Silhouette Competitions are. These competitions have proved themselves to be very popular amongst old as well as young, as can be seen from the keen interest taken by all in solving them.

The illustrations marked A, B, C. . . . .are well-defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes, a part is cut off by putting one or two straight cuts, and the cut-parts are reproduced (not necessarily in the same position) on the opposite page under Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc.

You are to find out the cut-part of each of the Silhouettes and enter numbers of the cut-parts against the respective Silhouettes A, B, C,. . . . in the entry coupon.

For example, from the illustration "H", a part is cut off by putting two straight cuts as shown by the white dotted lines. These lines are given in "H", only to show exactly how the cut-part No. 14 was obtained by putting two straight cuts. Thus No. 14, is entered in the entry coupon against "H".

You may, in a similar manner, fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with the fee of Annas Eight for each entry, before 20th October, 1937, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 20th October, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with

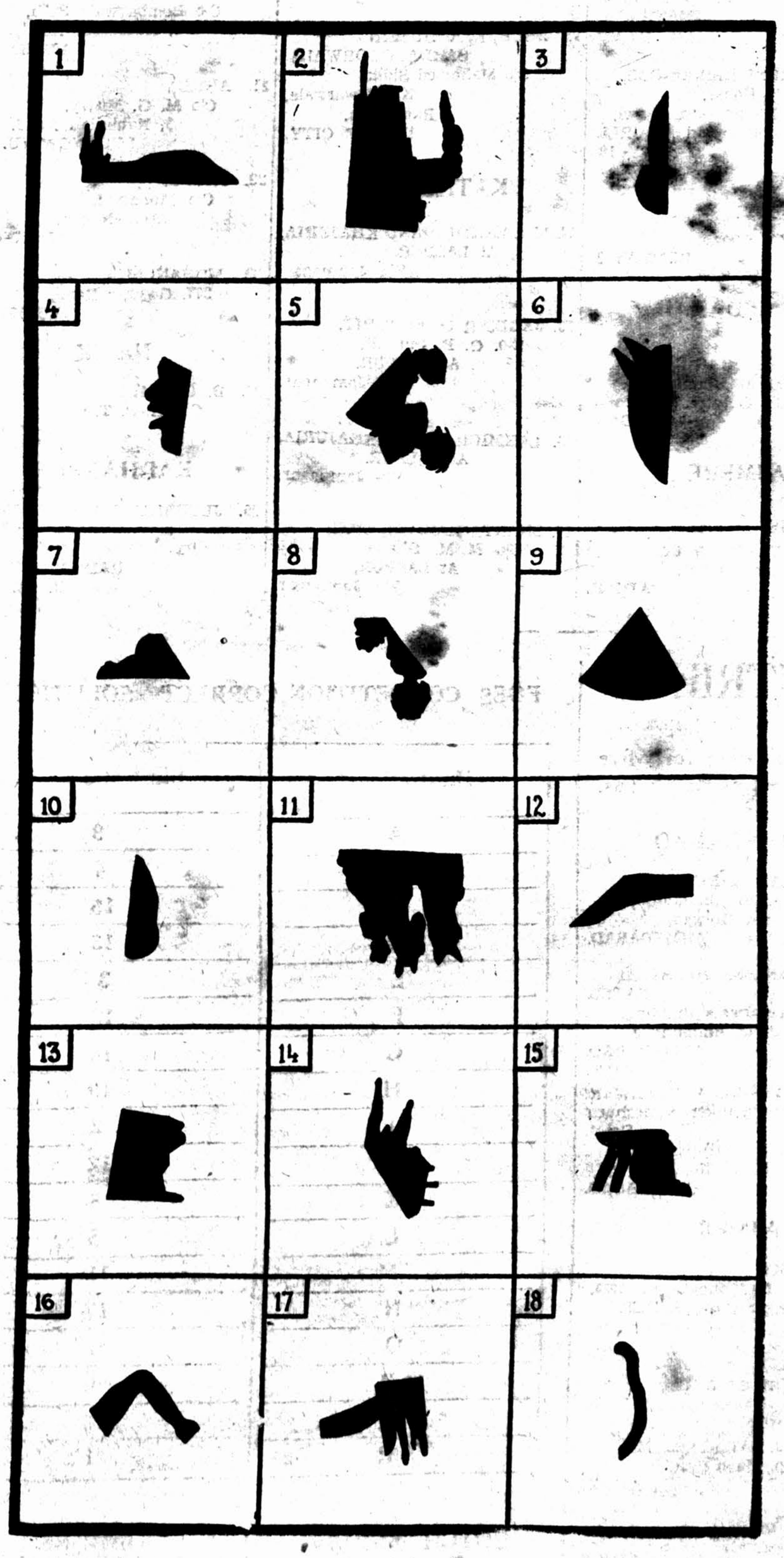
Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O. BOMBAY.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY,
20th October, 1937

For Extra Coupons See Page 29.

the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition
COUPON 3/13

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	14
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I nave read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

FOES COMPETITION RESULTS

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES

There were twenty-five all correct Entries. Rs. 1,500 is divided among the following twenty-five successful competitors each getting Rupees Sixty.

BOMBAY

1. P. M. MHATRE,
Head Police Office,
BOMBAY.

2. A. L. DOODHBHATE,
C|o The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.,
Bombay House,
BOMBAY.

3. Mrs. USHA P. PUNDE,
Abhyanker Bldg., Grant Rd.,
BOMBAY.

4. K. A. WADIA,
C|o Ratanbai Jariwalla,
Mahomadi-Minar,
14, Khetwadi,
BOMBAY 4.

5. CHHAGANLAL LILADHAR LOHAR,
Laxminarayan Street,
Lohar-Wadi,
MATUNGA,
G. I. P. Rly.

6. ANANDJI UMARSI LOHAR,
Laxminarayan Street,
Lohar-Wadi,
MATUNGA,
G. I. P. Rly.

7. M. SUSHEELABAI,
Datta Bhuvan,
154, Hindu Colony,
DADAR.

8. SHIVJI RANCHHOD LOHAR,
Bhau Daji Road, Ved Niwas,
MATUNGA.

9. GOVINDBHAI KARSONDAS,
Kharva's House,
Opp. Bhaumanya Chawl,
Kumbharwada, WORLI,
BOMBAY 18.

10. S. N. MEHTA,
102, Kazi Syed Street,
4th Floor,
BOMBAY 3.

AHMEDABAD

11. DAHYABHAI HARILAL,
C|o Harilal Bhanabhai,
Khadia Golwad, Bhatwada,
AHMEDABAD.

AJMERE

12. A. LATIF,
C|o Vincent & Co.,
Kaisar Ganj,
AJMER.

INDORE

13. ABUBAKER HUSEIN SARDARGADHWALA,
C|o Mahomed Sidik Kathiawarwala,
Rani Pura,
INDORE CITY.

KATHIAWAR

14. Mrs. LAXMICHAND KHAJURIA,
At LALPUR,
Via Jamnagar.

15. JAGDISH G. PUROHIT,
C|o. G. B. Purohit,
At LALPUR,
Via Jamnagar.

16. LAXMICHAND R. KHAJURIA,
At LALPUR,
Via Jamnagar.

17. SHANTA HARILAL SONI,
C|o M. M. Dhana,
At LALPUR,
Via Jamnagar.

18. JIVANLAL K. CHAUHAN,
Mil Para,
RAJKOT.

19. MAHOMAD SARIFF NUR-MAHOMAD A. KARIM SAYANI,
At SARDARGADH,
(Kathiawar), J. S. Rly.

LUCKNOW

20. M. MERCHANT,
C|o Bombaywala Seth,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

21. AKKU,
C|o M. G. Mistry,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW (U. P.)

22. JAGDIS,
C|o Mohanlal,
Arya-Nagar,
LUCKNOW.

23. MOHANLAL,
377, Gwynee Road,
LUCKNOW.

NASIK

24. B. C. AMIN,
C|o. H. P. T. College,
NASIK.

RADHANPUR

25. JETHALAL MANCHHARAM BHATT,
Patni Gate,
RADHANPUR,
(N. Gujarat).

TWO ERROR ENTRIES

Rs. 500 is divided among the following forty-five competitors with two mistakes each getting Rs. 11-2 as.

BOMBAY

1. R. N. MEHTA,
102, Khand Bazar, 4th floor,
BOMBAY, No. 3.

2. B. G. MHATRE,
Haji Habib Religious Chawl,
Girgaon BOMBAY No. 4.

3. Mrs. HIRABAI S. ADHIKARI,
34, Mughbhat Cross Lane,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

4. S. F. MEHSARWALA,
C|o Mahomedali Essabhoy,
BOMBAY No. 3.

5. D. K. MHATRE,
Amrut Bhoovan,
Kandawady, BOMBAY.

6. RUSTOM ARDESHIR,
C|o Ratanbai Jariwala,
Mohomadi Minar,
14, Khetwady,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

7. SHAH KHIMJI LALJI,
C|o Gangji Khimji & Co.,
Rusi Mansion,
Cumballa Hill, BOMBAY.

8. AMENA RANGWALA,
C|o Heptoola Rangwala & Co.,
37 Khokha Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 3.

9. JAMNABAI BRIJDAS,
House No. 65 A, No. 67.
Vithalwady, BOMBAY 2.

10. SAIFUDIN M. FIDAALLY BURHANPURWALA,
No. 218, Nagdevi,
BOMBAY No. 3.

11. Mrs. PARVATIBAI S. GHARAT,
34, Mugbhat Cross Lane,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD

12. BHOGILAL HARILAL,
C|o. Harilal Bhanabhai,
Khadia Golwad,
Bhatwady, AHMEDABAD.

13. Miss MANIBEN HIMATLAL PATEL,
Bhavnagarwala Building,
Raipur, Ambli Pole,
AHMEDABAD.

14. Miss MAYABEN NAGESHWAR,
C|o. Jatashanker Someshwar Desai,
Raipur, Jatini Pole,
House No. 952,
AHMEDABAD.

AJMER

15. A. LOBO,
No. 4, Dadabhoy's Quarters,
Kaisar-Ganj, AJMER,
(Rajputana).

16. A. AZIZ,
C|o Vincent & Co.,
Kaisar-Ganj, AJMER.

17. ABDUL LATIF QASIM,
Opp. Mayo Post,
AJMER.

18. ABDUL MAJID ABDUL AZIZ,
Opp. Mayo Post,
AJMER.

DHARWAR

19. Mrs. M. A. KAWAL,
P. O. Annigeri,
DHARWAR Dt.

BHUJ CUTCH

20. LOHAR BHANJI PRAGJI,
Photographer,
Kasara Bazar,
BHUJ CUTCH.

FOES COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	9
B	4
C	15
D	13
E	3
F	12
G	14
H	10
I	2
J	12
K	8
L	5
M	11
N	17
O	7
P	6
Q	16
R	1

CUTCH MANDVI

21. BHOJAK BHAILAL KANJI,
C|o Bhojak Tarachand Dosa,
Vohra Bazar,
CUTCH MANDVI.

HIMATNAGAR

22. SHREE CHANDRIKA DEVI SAHIBA,
"River View,"
Himatnagar, IDAR STATE.

INDORE

23. SOOGRABAI E. UJANWALA,
27, Haldi Bazar,
INDORE CITY.

KATHIAWAD

24. PATEL JIWA HARDAS PANWALA,
Nani Bazar,
BHAYAWADAR (Kathiawar).

(Continued on page 27).

Two Error Entries

(Continued From Page 26)

25. POSTMAN KARSON VELJI,
BHAYAWADAR (Kathiawar).

26. AHMAD MITHAIWALA,
Tower Road,
Chakla Bazar,
DHORAJI (Kathiawar).

27. BAI AMINAJI HOOSHAIN,
A. Gani Shop,
Jail Road,
JUNAGADH.

28. BASUMATI HARILAL,
C|o. Soni H. M. Dhana,
LALPUR (Kathiawad).

29. Mrs. HARILAL SONI,
LALPUR (Kathiawad).

30. KANTA LAXMICHAND,
LALPUR (Kathiawad).

31. VILASMATI G. PUROHIT,
C|o G. B. Purohit
LALPUR (Kathiawad).

32. HARIPRABHA G. PUROHIT,
C|o G. B. Purohit,
LALPUR (Kathiawad).

33. Mrs. ACHRAT SANTIDAS,
LALPUR, via Jamnagar.

34. BABULAL R. JAMNAGAR-WALA,
C|o L. R. Khajuria,
LALPUR (Kathiawad).

35. MUKTAGAVRI HARISHANKER JOSHI,
Hospital,
MAHUWA, (Kathiawad.)

RAJKOT

36. PURSHOTAM K. CHOHAN,
Mil Para,
RAJKOT.

37. A. H. KHAN,
Station Master,
KHANAPUR, M. & S. M. Rly.
Belgaum Dist.

LUCKNOW

38. AKBARALI,
C|o Bombaywala Seth,
3, Nabi-ul-La Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

39. A. J. HIRJI,
380, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW,

40. BRIJMOHAN SINGH,
C|o Singh & Co.,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

41. M. M. MISTRY,
C|o Bombaywala Seth,
3, Nabi-ullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

42. MASTER MOHSIN,
C|o. Bombaywalla Seth,
3, Nabullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

MANMAD

43. H. P. KADAM,
Marybai Nivas,
MANMAD.

44. K. K. NERWALA,
C|o Kootoobali Noorjibhai,
Sahada WEST KHANDESH

45. Miss SALIMA KHATIB,
Eduljl Bungalow,
Hatch Road,
SHOLAPUR.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5|- provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p. m. on 12th October 1937.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the Payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

Doctor's Behaviour Stirs Public Discussion On Medical Ethics

Questions of Soviet medical ethic and the high responsibility of a physicians to his patients are in the center of public attention in Russia following an article exposing the criminal behaviour of Professor D D. Pletnev, which was published in "Pravda," central organ of the Communist Party and leading Soviet newspaper.

The facts of the case, as published in "Pravda" are briefly as follows:

Professor Pletnev a specialist who had enjoyed a reputation as a skilful physician has been exposed as a sadist and degenerate who violated the confidence placed in him by a woman patient.

The patient, B., suffering from weakened heart action after a case of typhus, applied to the professor for treatment. On July 17, 1934, he received her at his apartment at about midnight. Under guise of making an examination, he is accused of having violated his patient and of having inuicted an injury by biting her breast.

Fearing exposure, Pletney himself treated the woman's injury, although such treatment was not his speciality. In the end her illness assumed a chronic form and she was incapacitated for work. Pletnev then tried to rid himself of his patient, leaving her to her fate His attempts to get her out of the way went so far as trying to have her committed to an insane asylum; at one meeting with her, he advised her to take poison.

CASE BEING INVESTIGATED.

On directions from A. Y. Vyshinsky, Prosecutor of the USSR, the case is being followed up by investigating authorities

Meanwhile public opinion in general and Soviet medical circles in particular have been prompt to condemn Pletnev's criminal, sadistic actions. Meetings of medical societies, clinical workers, physicians and research workers of the medical trade union characterized the crime as a blot on the medical profession and as the act of an anti-Soviet person who had masked himself as a devoted worker in public affairs

It was emphasized that remnants of false "professional ethics" and secrecy among Soviet doctors were all that enabled Pletnev to hide his disgraceful conduct for so long a time.

Such distinguished figures as Professors Luriya, Rosenblum Zelenin, Geistein and others strongly condemned Pletnev at a meeting of the board of the All-Russian and Moscow Societies of Physicians, with Professor Konchalovsky in the chair. The Moscow society, of which Pletnev was chairman, is the oldest Russian medical society

"He acted like an enemy of the people," said Professor Luriya, "for only an enemy of the people could so besmirch Soviet medicine, so disgrace the name of Soviet physicians All Pletnev's attempts to characterize his victim as a blackmailer are false. If there had really been blackmail, then Pletnev would not have concealed the whole story so carefully from physicians, from the society of which he was chairman."

Other speakers at the meeting emphasized Pletnev's double resposibility, as a man whose duty it was to instill high principles and devotion to the medical calling in his students. Such a violation of the confidence of a patient, they said, aroused a sense of burning shame in every Soviet doctor.

Demanding Pletnev's expulsion from the medical society, several speakers pointed out that he had disorganized its work, treating its rank and file members unceremoniously and neglecting the youth

Professor Konchalovsky's concluding speech and the resolution adopted by the meeting pointed out that Soviet medicine had no place for such a criminal as Pletnev, that he had always been anti-social and immoral, that attempts to influence him to mend his ways had failed. The resolution stresses the service done by the "Pravda" exposure and the necessity of thorough, frank criticism and self-criticism Hangovers of false professional secrecy had prevented medical circles from unmasking Pletnev earlier

DEMAND FOR PUBLIC TRIAL

The medical and scientific workers' section of the medical trade union issued a resolution over the signatures of Professors Burdenko and Pevzner asking for strict investigation of the crime and a public trial with the participation of representatives of medical circles in the capacity of voluntary assistance for the prosecution; second, a request to the Government to deprive Pletnev of the title of Honored Worker of Science; third, to put the question of his removal from all responsible posts to the Peoples Commissariat of Health.

Stern condemnation of Pletnev was voiced likewise at meetings of doctors of the First Medical Clinic, the Second Surgical Clinic, the Institute of Hygiene, Physiology and Pharmacology, the Institute of Functional Diagnosis and Therapy, the Kirov Institute for Higher Training of Physicians in Leningrad, the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine and the First Moscow Medical Institute.

D. Oppenheim, director of the last-named institution, in a special statement, recalled Pletnev's anti-Soviet behaxiour in 1929, when he was expelled from his chair in the institute for opposing Government measures for improving the work of the school.

The question of false "professional ethics" which hindered an earlier exposure of Pletnev's behaviour and anti-Soviet attitude, is particularly interesting in the light of a discussion which occupied the Soviet press about two years ago

At that time a certain Dr. Slobodyanik made exaggerated claims for certain so-called inventions to be used in the treatment of tuberculosis. The discussion developed into a broader consideration of Soviet medical ethics as a whole. At the time it was pointed out that "professional secrecy' was foreign to the spirit of socialized medicine; that doctors could but benefit from criticism and self-criticism of their mistakes and frank discussion of ways to mend shortcomings

G. N. Kaminsky, People Commissar of Health, gave a definition at that time of Soviet medical ethics which is of more than passing interest:

"Our Soviet medical ethics means first of all that a doctor shall be conscientious attentive, patient and considerate in his relation to patient. It means disinterested services to the masses of the population comradely relationships between doctors straighforward and frank admission of mistakes."

And further: "The basis of Soviet medical ethics must be above all a social, a Soviet conception of duty, honour and comradeship and not a job-seeker's understanding of these things

BELFAST NEWSPAPER'S BICENTENARY

In a well-illustrated supplement the "Belfast News-Letter," which has just completed two hundred years of continuous issue and one hundred years as a daily paper, tells the story of its own two centuries and of some of the changes they have brought in Belfast and in Ulster. Canon R. H. Murray writes on "The Making of Modern Ulster" from the time of the creaghts (nomad pastoralists) who were gradually ousted from their lands after the Ulster Plantation of 1608. Dr. D. A. Chart describes the progress of Belfast since 1737, when it was a small town of a few thousand inhabitants, visited by about eight ships a week, none over 250 tons. Mr. St. John Ervine writes of Ulster's contribution to the arts, and other articles tell of Northern Ireland's place in the Empire, of Ulster during the war, of the Belfast linen, shipbuilding, and other industries, and of agriculture, education, and the churches in Ulster.

Among early advertisements in the "Belfast News-Letter" were those of two schoolmasters, James Morphett, who (in 1758) "intends to have his schoolroom painted round with all the principal propositions of Euclid, geometrically, algebraically, and fluxionally demonstrated", and David Manson, who opened an evening school in 1755, "where he teacheth, by way of amusement, English grammar, reading, and spelling, at a moderate expence." Manson invented a "flying chariot," in which people rode "at sixpence each time, provided they observe decorum." The flying chariot seems to have been a successful enterprise, since in an advertisement of 1760 he informed the public that he could not possibly attend it in school hours.

WHITE LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

A few days application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible Price Rs. 2

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2 Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

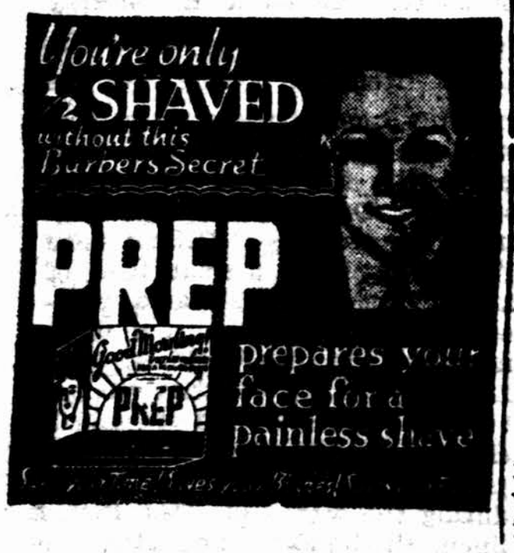
A Reward of Rs. 500/-

A MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once serious bites of Scorpions Harnets and Bees. It may cure lacs of sufferers and may be kept for hundred of years with its efficacy unaltered Baboo Brij Nandan Sahai B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court says 'I tried the herb and found it very efficacious. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

A reward of Rs. 500, given to those who will prove it fallible. Price Re. 1 only.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM
No. 180, P.O. Katri Sarai. (Gaya).



Bombay Fliers Return Home

Successful Instructional Tour To England

The fourth instructional flight to England conducted by Mr. Simpson, the Chief Flying Officer of the Bombay Flying Club, terminated triumphantly on Saturday evening when the party arrived at Juhu Aerodrome.

An eager throng of persons, including Mr. H F. Stackard, Chairman and other members of the Club as well as many relatives and friends of the members of the party, were awaiting their arrival at the Club. Correct to the scheduled time four 'planes were seen coming out of the sky from the North-East. They hovered around in concentric circles and landed easily and elegantly.

600 MILES IN 4 HOURS.

The first to land was the Moth piloted by Mr. M. D. Mistry. Then followed the other three, two more Moths piloted by Messrs. C. B. Rodgers and D. A. Samant and the new Tiger-moth piloted by Mr. P. D. Byramji. Messrs. B. B. Nicholson and P. Stone completed this party. They left Karachi this morning and had covered 600 miles in four flying hours, which is a very fine record indeed.

INSTRUCTOR'S FEAT

Hardly a quarter of an hour after arrived Mr. Simpson himself in new Veiga Gull having covered 900 miles from Gwadur in a record flying time of six hours ten minutes. Mr. Simpson left Hatfield, England, on Saturday, September 25, a week after the other members of the party. He had to return after some hours because of impossible weather. He started again next day and got to Frankfort despite squally weather and head winds. On Monday he was in Vienna, on Tuesday at Sofia. On Wednesday he flew right through Turkey to Alleppo in Syria. On Thursday he arrived at Basra where he spent the night. On Friday he flew right across Persia arriving at Gwadur.

FIVE SECURE LICENCES

The party which left India some four months ago in three moth 'planes consisted of seven persons. They intended to get six licences, but secured five, namely, three commercial licences which were secured by Messrs. Rodgers Byramji and Mistry; and an Instructor's and Ground Engineer's licence secured by Mr. Nicholson. Mr. D. A. Samant alone failed to secure a licence, due to want of sufficient practice, as Mr. Simpson explained. If they had more time at their disposal, they would certainly have secured this licence too.

IN ENGLAND

While in England the fliers did nearly 300 hours of flying and visited almost all the Aerodromes in the country. They had witnessed the Air rally at Lynne, the British Aircraft constructors' display at Hatfield and the British Royal Air Force display at Hendon. They had also witnessed the King's Cup Air Race at Hatfield.

They have acquired two new 'planes, a Perceival Veiga Gull which has an average speed of 150 miles per hour and cost £1,750; and the other a Tiger Moth 'plane with an average speed of 95 miles per hour and which cost £900, fully equipped.

Mr. Simpson told press representatives that it was a very successful flight and it was very good they had obtained five out of the six licences they wanted to get. After describing the journey and their work in England he said that the machines had behaved splendily and they were perfectly satisfied

GANDHI JAYANTI AT WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 2.

The Hon. Dr. Khare, Premier, the Hon. Mr. Misra, and the Hon. Mr. Shukla attended a huge mass meeting in the Gandhi chowk last night.

All District Officers and other officials were present in a body probably for the first time.

The Premier and Mr. Misra left for Nagpur.

All schools are closed to-day for Gandhi Jayanti which will be celebrated by the Congress Committee.

The Navabharat Vidyalaya students are walking to Shegaon for making birthday presents to Mahatma Gandhi.

Seth Jamnalal will preside over a Jayanti meeting to-night.—A. P

K. B. MASUDUL HASAN DEAD

MORADABAD, Oct. 2.

Death has occurred, yesterday evening, at Dehra Dun, of Khan Bahadur Masudul Hasan, Bar-at-Law retired Chief Minister of Rampur State, and former chairman of the Moradabad Municipal Board.

He was for several years a nominated member of the U. P. Legislative Council. In collaboration with Sir Mohd. Yakub and Sir Raza Ali, he organised branches of the Muslim League in these Provinces.

The Courts were closed for half a day, as a mark of respect to the deceased, and a condolence resolution was passed at a joint meeting of the Bench and the Bar.—A.P.

Belgaum Congress Committee To Discuss Gokak Strike

BELGAUM. Oct 2

At its meeting to be held on October 10, the Belgaum District Congress Committee will discuss the subject of the last Gokak strike and after and also, the advisability of holding an agricultural exhibition.—A. P.

Subhas For Congress Presidentship

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

The "Hindustan Standard" understands from reliable reports that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's claim to the presidentship of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress at Haripura will go uncontested

Messages received from Dalhousie contain encouraging reports about Mr. Bose's health, and by the time the Congress assembles at Haripura he will sufficiently recover his health to shoulder the responsibilities of presiding over the deliberations of the Congress.—United Press.

RIGHT TO FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

C. P. Premier On Congress Objective When In Office

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 1

The Hon. Dr. Khare, the Premier of the Central Provinces and other Ministers visited the All-India Village Industries Association and examined the activities of the Association.

They also visited the Maternity Home

The Premier later hoisted the National Flag on the District Council. Addresses were presented to the Ministers by the District Council members in the evening. In reply the Hon. Dr. Khare said: "We accept this as Congress servants The Viceroy's statement admitted that we love our Motherland and we have a right to fight for her. Our Election Manifesto was clear and we will try to work in accordance with that Whatever power we have we shall utilize for the sake of the poor"

Appeal To Services

Dr. Khare added the rich would have to be taxed. Our services were the costliest in the world. We could not touch the Indian Civil Servants. The Provincial Services were also protected by the new Act They would try to reduce pays Prohibition was the Congress goal as many Congressmen had suffered imprisonment for abolishing the drink evil. They would try to increase their finances by encouraging trade and industry. They were not fond of offices and would resign if the people ordered them to do so The Services had sent them to jail or fined them, but they would not be vindictive but be fair and just in dealing with them. Dr Khare appealed to the Services to carry out the Congress policy Villagers should boldly report breaches in carrying out our orders. We shall not sacrifice our principles We want the full and hearty co operation of the Services

Relation With Britain

Proceeding Dr Khare said: "Friendship exists between equals who are self-respecting. I will not be satisfied with office when I am a slave. I want independence. We are not enemies of England We may continue as independent partners if we like. There can be no cordiality between master and servant We shall obey the Congress mandate

Advice To Merchants.

The Merchants' Association gave a tea party to the Ministers and presented an address of welcome to them In his reply Dr Khare said: "We shall help trade development I appeal to merchants to invest more money in commercial concerns and not be brokers of foreign goods You should not be only money-lenders but start new industries, in which we will help by framing suitable laws if need be"

The Ministers visited the Hindi Library, and the Khadi Bhandar. The Secretary of the Hindi Library gave a brief history of the institution and asked for Government's help.—A. P.

German Scientists and manufacturing chemists who have been endeavouring their very best to produce a Rejuvenating Tonic have at last succeeded in putting in the market

SEX-OL (For Permanent Sex-Health)

which is an ideal nerve builder, increases appetite, puts on weight and brings you back to that **ROSY YOUTH** which you have lost. Remember **W. Rihrs' SEX-OL** is the only remedy which rejuvenates the body from within and also removes all malformations and discrepancies by strengthening the nerve tissues. No external applications are needed. **One full course of SEX-OL will make you a perfect He-Man**

(at all Chemists

PRICES; 10 Pills Re. 1/-; 40 pills Rs. 3/6; 85 pills Rs. 5/8. *Postage extra.*

Sole Agents:—LAXMIDAS DAHYABHAI & Co., 6, Princess Street, Bombay.

Stockists:—DHARAMDAS MEDICAL STORES, Navsari.

Billimora Stockist:—GANDHI KARSONDAS LAXMIDAS.

Broach Stockists:—BHARAT MEDICAL STORE; THE GUJARAT MEDICAL STORES.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette Coupon	3/10
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

SATURDAY'S RACES AT POONA

Kolhapur Horses In Limelight

Britt's Double In The Saddle

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Fine weather favoured the racing on Saturday and the large crowd which attended found the sport enjoyable.

If favourites did not win all along the line two duly obliged and several of the winners were sent out very well backed.

Mr. Eve's Harem scored in the principal event and was a popular winner. Perhaps the biggest disappointment of the afternoon was the Idar owned Vandyke who was heavily supported to win the Deccan Plate on the strength of a facile success in similar company the previous week. The son of Mystic Peak failed to get the distance and a big penalty for his recent win was an added disadvantage

Favoured by a light weight Harem galloped resolutely enough in the capable hands of J. O'Neale and held The Nun—an erratic performer—by a neck in the Newbury Plate. Since his place effort on the first day of the season. the grey son of Hot Night had twice performed indifferently. Royal Prince filled a minor placing, but King of France, who was one of the favourites, was beaten out of the first four.

WEIGHT STOPS FAVOURITE

Jennings had hopes of winning the Dullingham Handicap with Paper Boy, but the speedy Papyrus gelding could not concede 13 pounds to Garden Warbler who won very easily with Selby astride. The hitherto disappointing Grecian Orb obviously relished the firm going and placed third. Be Brave, Mad Hatter, Gold Crown and Tipperary were course scratchings.

Ramillies carried the stable's conference in the Curragh Plate and won cleverly from the newcomer Remarque by a head. His win was not popular with a large section of the crowd as he had twice disappointed when well fancied. Casanova, now back to his best form, took a minor placing, but Flamcoe and Quicksilver—both at short odds—failed to play their expected bold parts.

FAVOURITE BEATEN

Vandyke does not stay just yet. An odds-unfavourable he finished third out of five runners in the Deccan Plate. Victory belonged to the aged Belle of York who had performed disgracefully over seven furlongs and in similar company the previous Saturday. The daughter of Quarryman is probably one who likest o hear her hoofs rattle and could not act in the mud last week.

The margin of victory in her favour yesterday demonstrated her superiority over her rivals who were practically left standing in the run home.

Unplaced in his three previous attempts Nassirwan struck winning form in the Alandi Plate, Division I. He owed his success to the vigorous handling of Jones and just held Funny Face in an interesting struggle for supremacy. The bottom weight Mahmood Beg accounted for the beaten others, among whom were Al Hamil, Bushboos, Dilawar and Yahoos.

KOLHAPUR DOUBLE.

Right at his best again Harry Johnson credited the Kolhapur stable with another success in the Alandi Plate, Division II and as Silver Dome had won one of the divisions of the Arab Consolation Plate, the sporting Raja had another profitable double.

Harry Johnson was hard ridden to beat Silver Star and Fair Play and Edgar Britt was seen to great advantage in the saddle.

Obaid had one of his now occasional riding successes when he piloted Silver Dame to victory in the Arab Consolation Plate, Division I. Backers voted solidly for Toholla who, however, had nothing to do with the finish. The place-getters were Kaid Saoud and Munir-al-Hawa, who are promising new-comers, who must be soon winning races.

A close finish characterised the race for the Arab Consolation Plate, Division II. Nissiril Iraq, ridden by Jadhav, only just beat Iraq Flower by a head and three parts of a length away finished Sadran Manfi. The runner-up was making her first appearance and can be labelled an useful sort.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250, second Rs. 400. third Rs. 250

For Arabs in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March, 1937. W. A. Allowance—Maidens 7 lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. P. R. Kering's NISSIRIL IRAQ, 8-9, Jadhav 1
Haji Rashid Fadhoos's IRAQ FLOWER, 8-6, Rama Vithal .. 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's SADRAN MANFI, 8-10, Rashid 3
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's ARTIGHRIL 9-3, Giblin 4

Won by: Head, 3|4 length, and 1|2 length.

First tote paid Rs. 66 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 19, and Rs. 16 for places.

Din not run: Suhama, New Hilla and Salaam.

Time, 1 minute, 21 4|5 seconds.

Winner trained by S. H. Agha.

Favourite: Zaim Shammar.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250, second Rs. 400. third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March, 1937. W. A. Allowance—Maidens 7 lbs Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SILVER DOME, 8-12, Obaid 1
Mr. Jalal Hindawi's KAID SAOUD, 7-4, H. McQuade 2
Mr. Shahin Saggar's MUNIR AL HAWA, 7-13, Maxwell 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's MOON STAR, 7-11, Bromley. 4

Won by: 1 1|4 lengths short head and neck.

First tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 22 Rs. 62 and Rs. 24 for places.

Did not run: Grey Prince, Shakespeare and Dhun.

Time: 1 minute, 22 seconds.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

Favourite: Tohalla.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance —1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700, second Rs. 600. third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV. other than those in Starred Class.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BELLE OF YORK, 7-7, (cd. 7-8), E. Britt 1
Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's CHEER UP, 7-12, (cd. 7-10), Karim Hasan 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE, 8-7, Burn 3
Mrs. J. E. Malone's BLACK FASHION, 7-7, Bromley 4

Won by: 2 1|2 lengths, 1 length and 1 length.

First tote paid Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 27 and Rs. 41 for places.

Did not run: Quick Silver, Maharaja's Choice and Vigilant.

Time: 1 minute, 46 3|5 seconds.

Winner trained by G. H. Haji.

Favourite: Vandyke.

THE ALANDI PLATE. Div II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700. second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won after 31st March, 1937. a race value Rs. 2.000 or over.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's HARRY JOHNSON, 8-8. E. Britt 1
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SILVER STAR, 8-2, Bromley 2
Dr. S. K. Pillay's FAIR PLAY. 9-0. Obaid 3
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's SAIR ANTAR, 8-2, Rapaele .. 4

Not Run:—Ace of Hearts 8-10 Miilat 8-6 and Abaris 8-3.

Won by neck, 1|2 length, 3|4 length.

Time: 1 min. 52 secs

First tote paid Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 22. Rs. 33. and Rs. 33 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE CURRAGH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,700, second Rs. 600. third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

Mr. A. Higgins' RAMILLIES, 9-0. Maxwell 1
Mr. M. Dhalla's REMARQUE, 8-2, Simmons 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA, 8-4. Brace 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's HONEYSUCKLE, 8-4, H. McQuade .. 4

Not Run:—Beautiful Girl 8-2. Muazzam Pasha 8-9, Sanker 8-4, Resolve 8-4, Miss Aileen 8-0. Shivratri 8-0 and Gordon 7-7.

Won by head, 3-4 length, neck.

Time: 1 min. 13 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 60 for win, Rs. 49, Rs. 69 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by owner

THE DULLINGHAM HANDICAP —Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 600. third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Gemini's GARDEN WARBLER, 8-8, Selby 1
Mrs. S. J. Gubbay's PAPER BOY, 9-7, Brace 2
Mr. Gem's GRECIAN ORB, 8-2 H. McQuade 3
Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegamwala's HAVANA II, 7-6 (cd. 7-7), E. Britt 4

Not Run:—Mad Hatter 8-13, Collart 9-9, Be Brave 8-4. Gold Crown 7-11, Tipperary 7-11.

First tote paid Rs. 50 for win. Rs. 18. Rs. 16 and Rs. 38 for places.

Winner trained Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500. second Rs. 1,100, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Eve's HAREM. 7-8, J. O'Neale 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's THE NUN, 8-6, R. H. Jones 2
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE 7-12, Raffeale 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's THERMOMETER, 7-12, E. Britt 4

Not Run:—Benevento 9-0, Casino 8-9, Dinos 7-13, Desert Hero 7-9.

First tote paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 24 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE ALANDI PLATE. Div. I. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500 A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won after 31st March, 1937, a race value Rs 2 000 or over.

Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN, 8-5, R. H. Jones 1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's FUNNY FACE, 7-13, H. McQuade 2
Mr. A. J. Kolah's MAHMOOD BEG, 7-2, Mendoza 3
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL, 7-10, McQuade 4

Not Run:—Subah 7-6.

First tote paid Rs. 117 for win, Rs. 43, Rs. 36 and Rs. 86 for places.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

Week-End Cricket

WICKETS HELP BATSMEN

Big Crowd At Brabourne Stadium

The true wicket everywhere on Saturday was batsman's paradise and bowler's grave, with the result that there was tall scoring in almost all the matches.

A feature of this week-end' cricket was the first match at the Brabourne Stadium, where the Cricket Club of India XI led by L. P. Jai, had their engagement with the Spencer Cup XI before a big crowd.

The home team batted first and had collected 200 runs for the loss of 4 wickets, when the stumps were drawn for the day. The chief contributions were those of L. P. Jai (41), C. N. Mehta (40), and M. S. Gurtu, who remained unbeaten with (56).

AMARNATH IN BOMBAY.

There was a good gathering at the Islam Gymkhana, also, where L. Amarnath, who was assisting the Hindu Gymkhana, was the centre of attraction.

The Muslims shaped well in batting. They had made 171 runs for 4 wickets, the chief scorers being A. A. Hakim (33), A. E. Baporia and A Peerbhoy both of whom were not out with 59 and 38 respectively.

L. Amar Nath, though he could get only 1 wicket, returned a good analysis of 24 overs, 13 maiden, 17 runs and 1 wicket.

AT ESPLANADE MAIDAN

The Bombay Gymkhana entertained the Parsis at the Esplanade Maidan, where the Bombay Gymkhana batting first were all out for 177. Moss of the Bombay Gymkhana played a bright innings for his 65 while Manek Shah did well with the ball, having captured 5 of the Gymkhana wickets for 46 runs.

The Parsi Gymkhana had made 6 runs for no loss at the close of play.

All the three matches will be continued to-day (Sunday).

INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING

To Begin In Bombay On November 3

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "United Press" has been reliably informed that the International Wrestling contest begins in Bombay on the 3rd November 1937.

There will be a European referee and 3 Indian judges. It is possible that a European judge also will be engaged. The referee's name is Mr. Ionesco

Insurance Bill Passes Third Reading

SIMLA, October 2.

After discussions lasting or 19 days, the Central Assembly passed to-day the third reading of the Insurance Bill, as amended. In the course of discussions the House was divided on five occasions.—United Press.

(Proceedings will appear in Monday's "Chronicle")

Sholapur Ban On Labour Meetings

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 2.

With a view to prevent breach of peace in consequence of the unrest due to "Red Flag" agitation here the District Magistrate has issued an order under Section 144 prohibiting meetings in Labour areas and also certain other parts of the City. The order will be in force for a fortnight.—A P

"ELDERS" RATIFY SUGAR AGREEMENT!

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

In the Council of State the Government resolution to ratify the International Sugar Agreement was passed by 22 votes to 12, despite strong opposition. Mr. P. N. Sapru's amendment was rejected.

(Detailed proceedings will appear in Monday's "Chronicle.")

LIBERAL PRESS CENSURED

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

The liberal press is making sly references to Sir Tej Bahadur's opposition to the U. P. Assembly Speaker's ruling permitting even members who were well acquainted with English to speak in Hindustani.

The ruling has been well received everywhere except in Liberal and Anti-Congress circles.

Sir Tej although not coming out publicly with his views has apparently expressed his provate views to atleast one liberal stalwart at Allahabad. It is an ugly feature of our province that both the 'Leader' and the 'Pioneer are carrying a nasty and undignified propaganda against the Speaker and the Assembly proceedings. The Speaker has already been compelled to openly censure both these papers for some of their objectionable writings.

ASTOUNDING
FRENCH
DISCOVERY!

RADIAURUM TREATMENT (Atomic Radium Gold Injections) positively cures Gonorrhoea and Syphilis from 2 to 4 days Amazing, astounding but nevertheless true Has created a sensation among doctors. 100 p.c. better than 606, 914 arsenicals, mercurials, bismuth, vaccines or electric treatment Speedy rapid cure No unpleasant reactions Laboratory proof of cure Given For this unique and exclusive French treatment consult free: CLINICAL DEPARTMENT, HERING & KENT REAY HOUSE, 3rd Floor Opp Lloyd's Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 24297.

Mrs. Shrimatibai Nervekar

Mrs. Shrimatibai Narveker will give her music concert at Jinnah Hall to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. Fee of annas four only is fixed. Tickets are available at Congress House.

Fuel From Mud

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, Oct. 2.

Patent has been obtained by H. Greenfield Karachi industrialist for his invention which it is claimed, would have a far reaching effect on trade and industry of the country.

ORIGINAL PROCESS.

Mr. Greenfield is reported to have invented an original process of manufacturing excellent cheap fuel from mud, which is available in inexhaustible quantities all along the coast from Karachi to Bombay impregnated with semi-decomposed fibre from seaweeds. Fuel can be gasified and several by-products such as economical manures, coaltar, nitrogen and alkalies can be recovered at rates cheaper than in western countries

Mr. Greenfield proposes to work this invention by establishing a great heavy chemical industry, which would need capital of one crore.

TAGORE'S GREETINGS TO MAHATMA

SANTINIKETAN, Oct. 2.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of his 69th birthday:— "We are all grateful for the great gift of your life."

CHINA'S GOOD-WISHES.

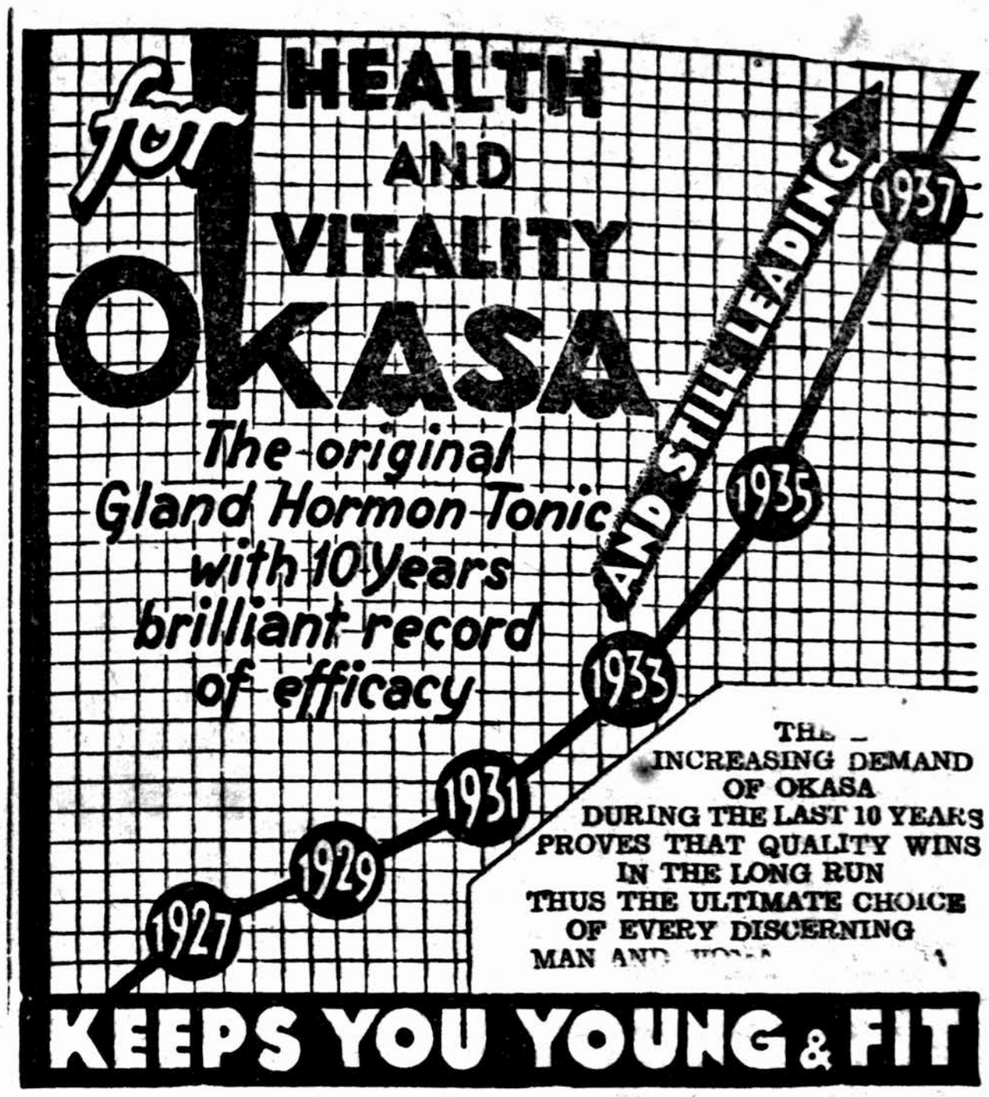
Professor Tan Yun Shan, Director, "Cheena Bhawan" of Viswa-Bharati, has sent the following wire to Gandhiji:— "On behalf of China I earnestly pray for your good health and long life in the service of humanity, specially at the present hour of World's Crisis."—United Press.

Gandhi Jayanti At Cuttack

CUTTACK, Oct. 2.

Under the auspices of the Cuttack District Congress Committee the National Flag was hoisted this morning, in observance of the Gandhi Jayanti day. A large number of students and public joined the ceremony.

A mass meeting will be held in the evening and the local Khadi-Bhandar is arranging khadi sales —United Press.



"MILAP" DELAYED BY STORM

Next Week At Opera House

(Contributed)

"Milap," the much-awaited social classic which was due to be released at the Opera House yesterday has been delayed for a week by circumstances beyond the control of human agency.

It transpires that arrangements were being rushed through by the East India Film Co. of Calcutta to complete "Milap" in time to be despatched to Bombay for release on Saturday.

Nature, however, was not willing to part with "Milap" so soon and the terrific cyclone and storm which swept over Calcutta last week dislocated the normal activities in the city. Thus it was that the few final touches which were left to be given to 'Milap' could not be completed and the film could not be despatched to Bombay in time.

It is now definite that the film will be released at Opera House next Saturday

"Sadhv. Mirabai" third week at the Krishna

U. P. Votes For Constituent Assembly

Muslim Members' Walk Out

LUCKNOW, Oct. 2.

THE ASSEMBLY CARRIED THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION AFTER FOUR DAYS' DISCUSSION.

The amendments moved by Mr. Aziz Ahmed Khan and the Nawab of Chhatari were negatived, without a division, but Nawab Mahmud Ismailkhan (Muslim League) claimed a division, on his adjournment motion, which was lost by 105 votes to 45.

On the declaration of the result Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman, the leader of the League Party, made the statement that, in view of the fact that amendments, more or less similar to theirs, had been accepted in other provinces, while this House negatived them, his party would walk out.

After this the members of the Muslim League Party and the Muslim members of the Independent Party walked out amidst shouts.

Mr H. G. Walford (Anglo-Indian) and Fasihuddinkhan (unattached) remained in their seats.

After the walk-out, Congress members occupied the Opposition benches as well, whereupon Mr. Walford drew the attention of the chair on a point of order, that it was a trespass. The Speaker replied that there was nothing in the world like a vaccum. After the walk-out, the resolution was carried without a dissentient voice

The resolution was moved in the Assembly on 4th September last.

Khan Bahadur Fasihuddin, explaining his position as regards the walk-out, said that the walk-out was not proper in view of the Premier's convincing statement that they would protect the fundamental rights of Muslims.—A. P.

MOST MAILS RECOVERED

CAIRO Oct. 2.

The Imperial Airways now announce that the Courtier was carrying mails from Palestine and Egypt as also a small quantity from India. Most mails have been recovered.—Reuter

Group photograph taken on Friday evening when Dr. Syud Hossain was entertained to tea by Mr. B. G. Horniman at the "Sentinel" office.

Rajen Babu Goes For Rest

PATNA, Oct. 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad accompanied by Mr. Chakradhar Saran, left this noon for home at Zeradeht Saran to take complete rest for a fortnight in obedience to medical advice.

He returns on the 16th instant to attend the meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee and the Kisan Enquiry Committee on the following day.—United Press.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Road.
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

B.C.P.W.

SYRUP : : SQUASH
LIME JUICE CORDIAL

make COOL and REFRESHING DRINKS in Summer

AVOID IMITATIONS

CALCUTTA: **BENGAL CHEMICAL** - BOMBAY

Agents: Orient Drug Agency—Princess Street, Bombay 2

SUBHAS WARNS FUZLUL HUQ

Tough Fight Needed To Overhaul Corporation Constitution

DALHOUSIE, Oct. 2.

Interviewed regarding the Bengal Government's plans to overhaul the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Subhas Bose said:—

"It is not clear from the published answer what exactly the intentions of Mr. Fazlul Huq's Government are. If Mr. Fazlul Huq takes a step in that direction of further democratisation or attempts to recast the constitution on Socialistic principles, we shall approve it. But I hope he will not attempt to put back the hands of the clock in the year of grace, 1937.

"The citizens of Calcutta have not won their constitution without a fight. Mr. Fazlul Huq would do well to take his thoughts back to the days, several decades ago, when the city fathers put up a gallant fight against the autocratic Government of the day. But that fight was a backward scrap compared to what Mr. Fazlul Huq will have to face, if his rump of reactionaries attempts to trample under foot the legacy of Sir Surendranath Bannerjee. Let him not venture where even the British Government dared not. Should he do it, however I promise him an agitation the like of which he has not seen in his life time in Bengal. I hope better counsels will prevail even at this late hour."—United Press

CONGRESS PRESIDENT FOR LUCKNOW

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, left for Lucknow last night. He is expected back about Tuesday next.

The Congress President will proceed to Hoshiarpur next week to attend the political conference there.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, has left for Fyzabad wherefrom he is expected back on Tuesday next.—United Press

Changes In Cable Rates

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The Associated Press understands that news published from Bombay regarding the changes in cable rates is without foundation.

The recommendations of the Imperial Conference are under consideration and no final decisions whatsoever have been arrived at.—A. P.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Commerce Member Heckled In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 1.

In the Assembly at question time Railway Member, Sir Sultan Ahmad, informed Mr. Satyamurti that he hoped to make a statement in the House next week regarding new railway pass rules.

Mr. Satyamurti asked: Whether Government had any information regarding the date of departure from England of non-official advisors to Indo-British Trade Negotiations. Sir Sultan Ahmad replied in the negative.

Mr. Satyamurti: Is Government keeping in touch with non-official Advisors?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Has Government heard anything further about the progress of negotiations?

Answer: No.

Question: Does Government know that a lunch party was given in honour of Sir M. Zafrullah Khan by the British Government?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Was it a farewell luncheon party?

Answer: I cannot say.

DIRECTORS OF MALI SUGAR FACTORY WAIT ON NURIE

Minister's Assurance On Their Grievances

POONA, October 2.

"We are here to help you and not to cause you any hardship. If you submit a proper representation with full particulars I will see what can be done." This was the reply which the Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works gave to the Directors of the Saswad Mali Sugar Factory, Limited, Akluj, who waited upon the Minister in deputation on the evening of September 30.

The deputationists complained that the irrigation department had put up certain demands in regard to certain lands which they had taken over on thirty years' lease from the Government on the Nira right bank canal, Malsiras Division.

The deputationists alleged that they were induced to take over a large plot of land 3,600 acres for sugar cane cultivation on certain conditions. The Irrigation Department now introduced a new system of unitisation of surveys which caused them some hardship.

The Department has also failed to provide additional land required for cane cultivation and has demanded a levy for the use of a car track at the rate of Rs. 25 a mile. Further the deputationists said that the acreage reserved for cultivation on the canal areas was enough to provide the needs of six factories, but there was in existence only one factory so far.

It was, therefore, not understood why the department should decline to give the additional area required by the company.

The Hon. Minister promised to enquire into the matter as soon as he received a proper representation from the company, and said that in the course of October he proposed to visit the Deccan canals. He would then be in a position to see for himself the factory area of the Saswad Mali Sugar Factory, Limited.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON 10 POINTS DOWN

Silver Better But Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

On Saturday Franc was much depressed.

N. Y. COTTON WEAK.

New York cotton was weak on hedge selling and liquidation following Mr. Wallace's statement.

GOLD EASY.

London gold was easy but silver was better.

WHEAT QUIET.

Wheat was quiet. Metals were closed. Rubber was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937
New York, Oct. 2.

Previous closing	8.28
To-day's opening	8.21
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	8.18
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938
Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Previous closing	4.79
To-day's opening	4.83
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	4.82
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May Rs. 166

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 2.

Cotton derived little encouragement from Mr. Wallace's statement with the result that prices fell under increased hedging and the absence of speculative activity but in view of better Liverpool cables and reports of holding movement in the south prices offered better resistance.

Trading in December commenced at 8.21 i.e. 7 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on somewhat increased hedge selling and liquidation but further fall was checked by some scattered buying and trade calling with the price rallying to 8.18 at which the market closed with a decline of 10 points

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.17/8.16) 8.21/8.20
January (8.17/8.17) 8.19/8.19
March (—) 8.19/8.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

American October (4.69) 4.70
American December (4.79) 4.79
Sakels November (6.39) 6.40
Sakels January (6.83) 6.85

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 168 and Rs. 165-12 at night. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 166-8

LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 2.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA
Indian Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 3/4) 1-10 3/4

JUTE
New Crop September October (£20 5/8 paid and buyers) £20 11/16 paid and sellers.
Dunlop October (£23 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.
Lightning October (£21 3/4) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER
Spot (8 1/2 value) 8 9/16 buyers
Forward January March (8 5/8 paid and value) 8 3/4 paid and value.

LINSEED
Castorseed Bombay November October (£15 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October November (£15 9/16 sellers) £15 9/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata October (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations
New York, Oct. 2.

Previous closing	4.95 1/2
To-day's opening	4.95 9/16
To-day's closing	4.95 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Oct. 2.

Previous closing	4.95.25
To-day's opening	4.95.40
To-day's closing	4.95.60

FRANC RATE
London, Oct. 2.

Previous closing	144.50
To-day's opening	144.50
To-day's closing	151.87

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 2.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.38 and then improved to and closed at 4.95.60 on scattered support with a good undertone.

Franc opened at 144.50 and quickly weakened to 149.00 at this stage French authorities stepped in causing a small recovery but subsequently the rate further receded to 152.00 and closed at 151.87.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.912) 11.465
New York on Bombay (37.41) 37.41
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.07) 94.40
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS
To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
Tin (£242 3/4 buyers £243 1/4 sellers. Irregular) closed
Lead (£19 3/16 buyers £19 1/4 sellers. Irregular) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£54 to £56) closed
Glasgow Iron sh (107-0) closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct. 2.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Little speculative buying sellers reserved. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER
London, Oct. 2.

Spot	19 13/16d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	19 11/16d.	19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Oct. 2.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-7 1/2) £7-0-6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 110 1/2 and December 108 7/8. The market was fairly active on scattered buying but the demand was restricted by foreign uncertainties with very small bussiness passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 2.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.07 3/4. Prices kept fairly steady on scattered mill interests buying but the demand was slow in the absence of any good cables from outside.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

More Activity

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.

On the money market, some substantial dividend disbursements and heavy payments for treasury bills created more activity than recently, but borrowers needs were easily satisfied, while the discount brokers took advantage of this week's offerings of treasury bills being of unpopular maturity, to obtain their quota of bills at a more remunerative rate To-day contented hoarders continued to buy gold heavily.

The Franc to-day fell from 144/50 to 152/00, the lowest level for 11 years.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Liverpool wheat October closed at 110 1/2 as against the previous closing 111.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Wheat January	5 10 9
Wheat May	5 6 6
Linseed May	8 3 3

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Silver ready	50 11 0
Silver 1st settlement Asho	50 12 0
Silver 2nd settlement Kartak	50 14 0
Gold ready	34 12 9
Gold 1st settlement Asho	34 12 6
Gold 2nd settlement Kartak	34 11 9
Sovereign	22 3 0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).
Bombay, Oct. 2.
May Delivery.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 3 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 3 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 3 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 2.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 2.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 49 3/4) dol 49 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 7/8) dol 38 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 81 1/8) dol 80 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 123) unquoted.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, October 2.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-0-7 with good demand from Continental buyers London Parity Exchange rate was 9 points down at 144.50. Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.85 1/2 London silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures closed unchanged to 25 points up In London there was Indian selling with American buying and business was limited The local market was fairly steady with scattered covering in silver which improved prices to Rs. 50-12-0. Gold was fairly steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD

Ready	34 12 9
Asho	34 12 6
Kartak	34 11 6

SILVER

Ready	50 11 0
Asho	50 12 0
Kartak	50 13 6

MORNING SHOWS

At The Regal And The Capitol

This Sunday the morning shows at the Regal and Capitol are: "I am a Fugitive from the Chain Gang" with Paul Muni and "Ramona" the all techni-colour film with Loretta Young in the stellar role respectively. The shows will start at 10-30 a.m.

Teachers' Conference At 'Parle

MRS. HANSA MEHTA TO PRESIDE

The conference will be held on the 10th instant to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Vile Parle Chhavni Building under the presidentship of Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct 2

B. C. RATES T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 3/8
Bank's buying T T 266 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,081
Bank's buying T T 1,101
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 7/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.95 7/16 1st instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 2nd instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 2nd instant
Shanghai London 1/2 5/16 2nd instant
Java London 8.93 3/4 2nd instant
London Paris 144.50 1st instant
London Belgium 29.40 1st instant
London Switzerland 21.56 1/4 1st instant
London Berlin 12.33 3/4 1st instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 1st instant
London New York 4.95 1/4 1st instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 1st instant
London Italy 94.25 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm
Gold £7-0-7 1/2 30th ultimo
Gold £7-0-7 1/2 1st instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 30th ultimo
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 30th ultimo
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 45 30th ultimo
Silver New York Ready 45 1st instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 30th ultimo
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 30th ultimo.
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 1st instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

A. I. KISAN COMMITTEE

To Meet At Calcutta On 27th Instant

BOMBAY, October 2.

A meeting of the All-India Kisan Committee will be held at Calcutta on October 27 and 28 at the office of the Bengal Kisan Committee, to consider the agrarian measures and policies of the Congress Ministries in the seven provinces, the relations with the Congress Parties and Committees in and outside the legislatures and the immediate programme for developing the organisation of the Kisan movement in the whole of India.—United Press.

SARDA ACT IN FRENCH INDIA

PONDICHERRY, (By Mail.)

The Government of the French Republic (France) have ratified the resolution of the French India Assembly relating to the adoption of the British Indian (Sarda Child Marriage Restraint) Act in French India also.

An official decree was published forbidding child marriages in the French possessions in India. The decree fixed the maximum age for marriage of boys at 16 and of girls at 14, except when there was special dispensation

The most significant difference between the British Indian (Sarda) Act and the French Indian decree is that the Governor of French India reserves to himself the right of giving exemption, which is not provided for in the Sarda Act.—United Press.

Abolish Capital Punishment

Debate In Kolhapur Law College

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 2.

There was an interesting debate, whether capital punishment should be abolished or not, at a meeting of the debating society of the Kolhapur Sykes Law College. Principal Ketkar presided.

Those who spoke for abolition contended that in the present circumstances of world civilisation, it smacked of barbarism to retain capital punishment as a form of punishment for crimes and that it was as much an inhuman practice as man-eating by wild tribes.

Eventually, the motion when put to vote was carried, 25 voting for its abolition and 22 voting against it.—A. P.

'PLANES LEAVE FOR JUHU

KARACHI, Oct. 2.

The Bombay Flying Club flight of four 'planes left for Juhu at 8-45 this morning.—A. P.

NEW MACHINE FOR BOMBAY FLYING CLUB

Pilots For "B" Licence To Be Trained

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Mr. Simpson, the Chief Flying Instructor of the Bombay Flying Club, took off in the morning of September 25, from Hatfield Aerodrome in a new high-speed Vega Gull on his way to Bombay.

This machine, which was delivered from the factory only on September 24, is capable of a speed of over 170 miles an hour and has been bought on behalf of the Bombay Flying Club for instructional purposes.

Immediately after the 'plane's arrival at Hatfield from the factory, Mr. Simpson took Reuter's representative for a flight while he "got the feel" of the machine. His pleasure was manifest as the 'plane climbed rapidly to two thousand feet and flew extraordinarily steadily at the same height and speed with no manipulation of the controls.

With comfortable seating for four people the 'plane will be used also for charter flights. Its main purpose however is instructional and Mr. Simpson explained that with this machine the Bombay Flying Club will be able to train pilots for the "B" licence.

Mr. Simpson expects to catch up at Jask the instructional flight of four 'planes which took off from Hatfield on September 22. The five 'planes will then fly on together to Karachi and thence to Juhu, arriving, if all goes well, at exactly 5 p.m. on October 2.—Reuter.

LINGARAJ COLLEGE DAY CELEBRATION

BELGAUM, Oct. 2.

The Lingaraj College Day was celebrated yesterday at Belgaum, with Mr. Madan, Commissioner of the Southern Division in the chair. About 600 students attended the function.—A. P.

PROHIBITION BILL BECOMES LAW

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

The Prohibition Bill received the assent of the Governor today and the Act comes into force to-morrow, with its publication in a Gazette Extraordinary.—A.P.

Civic Welcome Extended To Nariman

HUBLI, Oct. 1.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. arrived at Dharwar from Belgaum in a car and addressed the students of the Karnatak College this afternoon.

He was presented with a Municipal address in the evening. He also addressed a public meeting. He is opening a Khadi bazar tomorrow. To-night he was guest at a tea party given by the Hubli Electricity Company.

He addressed a public meeting on Municipalities and their administration.—A. P

SOCIALISTS, NO LAZY IDEALISTS

Every One Must Have Scope To Manifest Oneself, Says Gautam

JHANSI, Oct. 1.

"We, Socialists do not dream of building a heaven on earth. We are not lazy idealists. What we want is a provision of equal and greatest possible facilities for every one to manifest himself. We mean to stamp out hunger and starvation, poverty, illiteracy and economic miseries and replace them with a contended, healthy, well-fed well-clothed and economically sound people. This will raise the standard of humanity to a richer level in all respects, politically morally, culturally and physically, declared Mr. Mohanlal Gautam President of the U. P. Kisan Sangh and Joint Secretary of the Indian Congress Socialist Party, presiding over the Sub-Divisional Conference at Jakhlaun, which was attended by peasants, as well as Zamindars and Jagirdars.

Resolutions were passed at the Conference urging the abolition of the Zamindari system without compensation and condemning the Japanese aggression in China.—A.P

Oil Seeds Conference To Consider Question Of Uniform Contracts

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce have deputed Mr. Madi Sudarsanam a groundnut merchant of Guntur, to represent the Chamber at the Oil Seeds Conference arranged between the Central Marketing Staff, of the Government of India and representatives of the oil seeds trade to meet at Bombay shortly

The objects of the conference are to consider the terms of existing groundnuts and analysis of samples from different districts; adopting a standard basis and uniform terms of contract for groundnut, and adopting a standard system for analysis and sampling

Owing to the difficulties of getting a proper certificate of analysis and consequent dependence of Indian exporters upon analysis certificates issued in London on receipt of consignment there the want of proper authorities to issue these certificates in India had been keenly felt. The groundnut merchants are therefore keen on coming to an understanding in the trade as to what uniform regulations can be adopted.—United Press

District Co-operative Institute's Anniversary

BELGAUM, Oct. 2.

The Belgaum District Co-operative Institute Anniversary was celebrated yesterday at the Institute premises. Mr. Addanaki, Secretary of the Institute read the annual report which showed an year of good progress. Mr. B. P. Mammadapur presided.—A. P.

Let me tell you why I'm here

(a) I personally believe in Freezite because it is undoubtedly the most efficient and trouble-free form of refrigeration for all purposes, and if properly used, is also the most economical. I believe that solid carbon dioxide in the form in which we manufacture it, will open tremendous possibilities of profit to India as an agricultural country. Today crores of maunds of agricultural produce, which form the wealth of the country, are going to waste owing to lack of proper means of refrigerated transport, with the result that Indian money is going out of India to import these very articles, which she herself grows in abundance and destroys. Freezite is capable of remedying all this.

(b) Solid Carbon dioxide has been of immense advantage in many fields, both household and commercial, in other countries; but nowhere in the world are these advantages more obvious, nor is its utilisation more urgently necessary, than in India.

(c) By the co-operation of all who have the interest of agricultural India at heart, I believe that a system of refrigerated transport can be established with Freezite, second in efficiency to no other system in the world. Apart from agriculture, the manufacture of aerated waters, commercial refrigeration and for storage and transport, Freezite can be used with advantage in the iron and steel industry for expanding and contracting metal, for cleaning wool and in many other ways too numerous to mention.

(d) Finally the small householder can obtain cheap trouble-free and efficient refrigeration where hitherto it has been entirely out of his reach.

I ask you all to write to me personally so that I can send you complete information:

B S James

MAJOR JAMES SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE DRY ICE CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD., Cadell Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Provisional Council of the I. N. S. A. was held on Saturday, 18th September at the Association premises with Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, in the chair, to consider the draft Constitution prepared by the Constitution Committee. The Council has finally accepted the Aims and Objects of the Association, the rules about membership, the constitution of the National Council and the clause relating to the Scout Badge, Promise, Laws and Flag. A striking feature of the meeting was the complete unanimity which prevailed and almost all the clauses were passed with minor changes and alterations.

NATIONALISM ON TRIAL

The B. P. Association will have to face public opinion which will naturally demand from Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy an answer whether the Bombay Provincial Association desires that the Scouts of this Presidency are going to be compelled to belong to B.P. movement ruled by Nawabs, European Commissioners and States, or whether they are going to take the patriotic measure of paving the way to consolidation of all national-minded Scouts of this country. It is not charitable on our part to remind the B.P. Association of the past, but more than once, this Association has jeopardised national self-respect and national interest. And this was not done through men like Sir C. V. Mehta and others, but by a number of reactionaries. An exhibition of this die-hardism was staged at the last meeting of the Provincial Association, when the virtual threats of a single representative of the City Association compelled the Provincial Association to give up a bold and patriotic stand in the interest of unanimity. It is the good fortune of National Scouting that the Provincial Commissioner, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, has taken up a bold and uncompromising stand, in order to represent the wishes of the Association of which he is the head. Had he been led away by reactionaries, the true interests of Scouting would have suffered, and the name of the Presidency would have been irreparably damaged, as it may yet be damaged, if there is any weak-kneed vacillation when the Provincial Association meets at its momentous session in the first week of the next month.

The B.P. Association in our Presidency is led by men like Sir Chunilal and Sir Jamshedji who have belied our fears that they do not represent national interests; nay they have even given us hope that our self-respect is safe in their keeping. Moreover, the keen desire of the Provincial Secretary to nationalise the movement is well-known for the last many years and he is ably supported by men like Prof. Trivedi, the Asst. Provincial Commissioner and Dr. Natu, Commissioner of the Poona Division. Both these gentlemen will be second to none to serve the interest of the Presidency.

HANDS OFF THE MOVEMENT

There can be only two ways in which our national aspirations can be thwarted. I have already stated the part played by one gentleman at the last Provincial Conference. The small coterie represented by this gentleman may attempt to win the pleasure of H.E. the Governor and induce him to bring pressure on some others to 'delay' the cause of unity. I am sure H.E. will be well advised to follow the footsteps of his predecessor and not attempt to force himself upon the Scout Movement because of his position of Chief Scout which is not conferred upon him by the Scouts of this Presidency. Any interference of the Chief Scout at this critical juncture will meet with strongest disapproval of all persons who have the interest of the Scout Movement at heart. Even the Ministers of H.E. can informally suggest to H.E. the inadvisability to interfere in the affairs of the movement, at this fateful stage.

Even if there is such a rally of reactionaries, the Association would be well advised to decide by a majority to take the correct step to preserve the fair name of our Presidency.

The second danger is the remote possibility of the Provincial Commissioner disagreeing with the Provincial Council. Such a disagreement will be disastrous, and I am sure Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy will fully realise his position in a democratic Association. He, for one, will not agree to take the odium of being the sole cause for a step which will not only bring disrepute to our Presidency, but will also give the last blow to the tottering mass of the B.P. Movement in this Presidency.

CALL OF THE WILD —FOR THE OPEN AIR

THE TENDERFOOT TEST

The Tenderfoot Test contains the first series of practical lessons the Scout has to learn before he proceeds further into the adventure of Scouting. The test as laid down for the B.P. Scouts needs to be adjusted to suit Indian urban and rural conditions as well as to the modern principles of education. Scouting emphasises the practical side of training and hence the test can lay the foundation of (a) general knowledge (b) manual labour (c) poly-technical knowledge. Vocational and practical training in a poly-technique begins as early as at the age of six years in some of the advanced countries of Europe and the I.N.S.A. will therefore be well advised to make the Tenderfoot Test suitable to the advanced educational needs of our country. The following may be suggested to constitute the Tenderfoot Test and it should be possible for a Patrol to complete this training in not more than three months.

1. Know the Scout Pledge and Laws and understand their meaning.

2. Know the Scout Signs and how to make use of them.

3. Know the Scout Salute and its interpretation.

4. Be able to mark a Scout Staff and also the uses of the staff

5. Know the following knots: Reef, Granny, Sheet Bend, Clove Hitch, Sheep Shank, Bowline, Timber Hitch: and must know how to whip the ends of a rope and simple splicing.

6. Know thoroughly well the surroundings within a radius of one mile in a village and half a mile in a city round the Troop Headquarters. The Scout must be able to efficiently guide a stranger and point out the nearest police station, post office, doctor, hospital or dispensary, telephone, fire brigade station, railway station or wharf, bus, tram, taxi, victoria or tonga stand, and name the important roads of the district.

7. Know how to use the telephone in a city—receive and ring up a call; or in a village repeat a verbal message of twenty words correctly.

8. Know the names and general information about five important crops of the province, and successfully sow some seeds in a basket or a plot of ground.

9. Know the correct way of using the following tools: (a) hammer (b) screw driver (c) spanner (d) pliers; and be able to drive a nail.

10. Carry out any piece of manual labour entrusted to him like clearing a house or street, or working in a garden etc.

11. Know the six Scout exercises and know how to direct and play two games

CAMPING.

The camping season is coming near with the October holidays. All Scouts, especially in the cities, look forward to the few days that are spent on some pleasant site under canvas. No doubt camping is a great relief from the clumsy atmosphere of the class-room or the city home. Camping is meant for pleasure and enjoyment, but it is not the unruly pleasure of the picnic party. The camp is one of the best schools for learning how to live. Work, learning and pleasure are given their due place in the camp routine. Preliminary Arrangements: The responsibilities of a Scout camp naturally rest upon the shoulders of the Scout-

(Continued on Page 23)

Sport From All Quarters

JACK DOYLE TO QUIT THE RING

Irish Heavy-Weight Boxer Says: "The Game Is Too Brutal"

Jack Doyle, Irish heavyweight boxer, will probably retire from the ring because the woman he is to marry, Mrs. Delphine Cromwell Godde, only daughter of Horace Dodge, millionaire motor car manufacturer, thinks boxing is too rough.

"Any thing she says, goes", Doyle stated. "If she wants me to get out of the fighting game I will".

Doyle and Mrs. Godde, who have been establishing residence in Reno (Nevada) for divorce purposes, arrived at San Francisco on Saturday by 'plane and announced that they would be married within a fortnight. "We re to be married as soon as we get straightened out in Reno", said Doyle.

Mrs. Godde has been married three times previously. Her first marriage with James Cromwell ended in a Reno divorce in 1928. Cromwell is now married to Doris Duke, reputed to be the richest girl in the world.

Mrs. Godde's present husband is Timothy Godde, an export merchant, with headquarters in London and Paris. They were married a year ago, following the death of her second husband, Ray Baker, who was a director of the United States Government mint.—Reuter.

A United Press message says that Doyle stated—"I shall never fight again, the game is too brutal and I don't like it".

OLYMPIC GAMES

Will They Be Transferred From Japan To Europe?

Asked whether the Japanese Government intended to abandon the forthcoming Olympic Games in view of the gravity of the political situation, the Premier Prince Konoye, replied that the Government would decide its attitude shortly after consulting various bodies, including the Japanese Olympic Organising Committee.

Japan had started preparing for the Games before the outbreak of hostilities in China, but it seems certain that these preparations have been suspended.

So much time and money is involved in the construction of arena, equipment and accommodation for a modern Olympic Games, in the provision of ancillary services and in the organisation of the actual events, that any prolonged interruption of the work now would make it impossible for Japan to stage the Games in 1940.

In the event of Japan relinquishing the honour, the 1940 Olympic Games would probably be held in Finland or Great Britain. Both Great Britain and Italy have expresed a wish to stage the Games in 1944.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR COTTON

Henry Cotton achieved another triumph by setting up a new record of 68 for the Lanz Country Club's course, Vienna, where the Austrian amateur championship is being decided. Cotton did his round during an exhibition match.

NEW ZEALAND TOURISTS TO PLAY AT COLOMBO

S. SARAVANAMUTTU SELECTED CAPTAIN OF ALL-CEYLON XI

"Onlooker" writes in "Ceylon Observer":—

At a meeting of the C. C. A. Committee held recently at the N. C. C. pavilion S. Saravanamuttu, the old Thomian and Tamil Union cricketer, was elected Captain of the All-Ceylon team for the match against the New Zealanders on Saturday, October 16.

A Selection Committee consisting of the Captain, Messrs. B. C. Kelaart and H. B. Kannangara was also elected and this Committee will meet in due course and select the remainder of the team.

S, Saravanamuttu, who has been elected captain of the Ceylon team to meet the New Zealand team on Saturday, October 16, on the N.C.C. ground is one of the best known cricketers in Ceylon. He had the honour of captaining the C.C.A. XI early this year against Sir Julien Cahn's team.

Educated at St. Thomas' College he made his mark early as a batsman of great promise. He was only 13 when he played for the first time for St. Thomas' against Royal and that was in 1913 at Campbell Park. Previously his elder brothers P. and M. had played for St. Thomas' and done well. But S. Saravanamuttu was the best of the trio as his record in Ceylon and England shows us. In 1913 Royal beat St. Thomas' by 105 runs and Geo. de Saram led the latter who included both M. and S. Saravanamuttu, In 1914 at Campbell Park, S. Saravanamuttu played a dashing innings of 87 against Royal and St. Thomas' won the match by 4 wickets. He played for St. Thomas' till 1918 or six years in all, which must be a record for a Thomian. He captained his College in 1918 when he scored 31 and 19 in a drawn game.

At Cambridge

In 1921 Saravanamuttu went to England and entered Cambridge University where he distinguished himself as a cricketer. He played in the Freshmen's match in 1922 and later was given a trial in the Cambridge University team. He made some good scores against strong County sides including Lancashire, but it was his fielding that deprived him of his Blue. As a hard hitting batsman he was one of the best at Cambridge in his time. In 1922 Saravanamuttu played in the Senior's match for G. O. Shelmerdene's XI.vs. G.B. Cuthbertson's side and scored 13. He then played in a trial match and made the top score of 77 for J. H. Doggart's side vs. G. B. Cuthbertson's side. C. T. VanGeyzel played on the same side as Saravanamuttu and scored 12 and 10. Saravanamuttu also took two wickets for 16 and 1 for 23. He played for Etceteras vs. Parambulators and scored 12 and 33, not out. In 1923 when Claude Ashton was captain at Cambridge Saravanamuttu again played in the Senior's match and scored 71 and 46. Playing on the opposite side was T. C. Lowry, manager of the New Zealand team. In the following trial match Saravanamuttu hit up 71 and 14 for G. O. Allen's team vs. C .T. Aston's team. It is worth mentioning that among those who played in that match were such well-known cricketers as H. J. Enthoven, I. G. Crawley, T. C. Lowry, R. Aird, C. T. Bennet, M. L. Hill, who visited Ceylon with an M.C.C. team, S. T. Jagger and P. A. Wright. Playing against Lancashire Saravanamuttu scored 63 and 52 while Lowry made 161. Then Saravanamuttu was out for a 'duck' against Sussex on a wet wicket, while he also failed to score against the Army. He averaged 24 for 5 innings for the 'Varsity.

Hitter Of Sixes

In 1917 when he scored several centuries for St. Thomas' he hit up 121 runs in 38 minutes against St. Anthony's, among his hits being 11 sixes. Playing for Old Thomians vs. the Sinhalese S.C. in 1932 Saravanamuttu obtained 31 runs in an hour, his hits including 4 sixes, a four and a 3. In 1918 while at College he scored 189 against St Anthony's. In 1928 when working as an Assistant Engineer in the P.W.D., he scored 194 vs. the Education Department and 182 vs. the Customs.

On his return from England Saravanamuttu began to play regularly for the Tamil Union. He distinguished himself in Club Cricket at a fast scorer and brilliant hitter.

Plays For Ceylonese

In 1920 he played for the first time for the Ceylonese against the European on the C.C.C. ground and scored 19. On his side was J. A. de Silva, the old Trinity left hander, who also just failed to gain a Blue, at Oxford. The Ceylonese totalled 287, E. J. Melder making 55 and D. L. de Saram 60, while M. K. Foster, the Worcestershire batsman, scored 74 for the Europeans.

After his return to Ceylon from England Saravanamuttu played again for the Ceylonese in 1927 on the N.C.C. ground and distinguished himself by scoring 78. It was a magnificent display of clean hitting. M. K. Albert scored 111 for the Ceylonese and W. T. Brindley 128 for the Europeans. In recent years Saravanamuttu has scored prolifically for the Tamils, and the C.L.I.

On May 20 last Saravanamuttu scored 146 not out for the Tamil Union against the Moors S.C. That is his highest score for this year. With his great experience of good cricket in England Saravanamuttu has proved himself a capable captain of the Tamil Union. His selection as Captain of the All-Ceylon eleven to meet the New Zealanders, should meet with the approval of a large number of cricketers.

W. Longworth, the former Australian Olympic swimmer, has in one week won the New South Wales Golf Club's title for the second time, the New South Wales Amateur Billiards Championship, after trying for 25 years, and the big race at a Brisbane meeting with his horse, Young Crusader.

Now he is turning his attention to bowls.

POLICE PROTECTION FOR FARR

Tommy Farr requested protection from the police of Hampton, New Jersey, early yesterday, following an incident which occurred while he and some friends were travelling back to Long Branch, New Jersey.

He reported that a car occupied by three men tried to force his car off the road. Thereafter two policemen escorted the party for a considerable part of the journey.

The party, comprising Farr, his trainer, Tom Evans; Babe Culnan, his American manager, Jerry Casale, and a chauffeur, arrived safely at Long Branch.

"We had considerable cash in the car, collected for Tommy's appearances at Atlantic City Pier," said Culnan, relating the incident. "A car with five men peering out passed us. The occupants then drew the blinds and stopped the car until we passed them. They then overtook us again, after which they turned back in the opposite direction. We accelerated and raced away to inform the police."

SARRON RETAINS FEATHER-WEIGHT TITLE

Champion Floors Miller In Last Round For Count Of Three

Before a 25,000 crowd at the Wanderers' Stadium, Johannesburg, Petey Sarron, holder, beat on points a former holder, Freddie Miller, in their world featherweight championship fight.

It was a stern fight. The boxers were evenly matched until the fourth round, when Sarron landed on the jaw to send Miller to the ropes.

In the sixth round Sarron ripped home a right to Miller's stomach. The latter fell towards the Syrian, who sent over a left cross, which had Miller down for a count of seven, but Miller arose a fighting fury.

The seventh round was poor, but in the next Miller landed three times, and the men fought on at a terrific pace.

Sarron showed his superiority at in-fighting in the tenth round, and later unleashed a windmill attack.

Miller was again sent to the floor in the last round, a heavy right putting him down for a count of three. Sarron then drove his opponent from pillar to post, but Miller stayed well.

TALLULAH WILL NOT SETTLE

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

"I suppose that, in England, they think I'll settle down since I'm married", said Tallulah Bankhead, as she left Birmingham, Alabama by 'plane with her husband, Mr. John Emery, to-day.

"But you can tell them definitely I'm not going to settle down. If I wanted to I wouldn't have married an actor. We'll show them something now.

"I've married a man who is just as mad as I am.

"I do appreciate the interest my English friends have taken in my wedding, and want to tell them I'm so happy—happier than I've ever been before".

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. **100!**

Each copy issued during the month of Oct. 1937, will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are denosited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

Hereditary Ayurvedic Physician –A National Asset

By DOCTOR A. LAXMIPATHI, M.B.C.M., Ex-President, Ayurveda Maha Mandal.

I wish to emphasise the value of the services of the Ayurvedic physician in village reconstruction work to be shortly undertaken by the Congress. The present-day medical education made the medical man a parasite upon the community. He is not able to produce anything by way of increasing the economic prosperity of the country as he has practically to share something out of the meagre income of the villagers. He is further a continuous drain as he has become an unconscious agent of the foreign importer.

On the other hand, the hereditary Ayurvedic physicians, who can easily pick up their drugs from the bazaar and village surroundings, are able to make valuable use of the village products, which would have gone to waste but for them. They have substitutes to offer for all the medicines of the British Pharmacopea. About 100 out of 150 drugs in the British Pharmocopea are derived from India. The difference only exists in the mode of preparation. Whereas the Indian physician makes them into decoctions and 'lehyams' more palatable to Indian taste, the outlandish doctor uses tinctures and spirits which have no particular advantage and they do not also suit the Indian taste and sentiment.

Give Them Modern Training

I have studied the question for nearly 20 years and I have prepared a small booklet giving the uses of 100 useful drugs available in almost every locality either in the bazaar or in the garden.

Two things are now necessary. In the first place, the allopathic physician should have a special training in these common drugs and he must be supplied with preparations of these in preference to those of the British Pharmacopea. Secondly, the Ayurvedic physician should be brought up-to-date by imparting to him knowledge of modern advances in medicine thorough easy methods of study such as exhibitions and lantern shows. He should be made the recognised physician and sanitary officer of such village. The hereditary physician of ten years' standing should be given a seat in the Local Panchayat and he should be in charge of the wells, tanks, talimkhanas and village conservancy Most of these hereditary physicians have their own means of livelihood and as they do not depend upon the salary from the Government, they may be called upon to do honorary services in most cases.

There is not really sufficient work in the villages or even in towns for a whole-timed medical man. If he devotes part of his time to the development side by side, to a subsidiary occupation, that would enable him to consider his medical work as a pleasant hobby of great benefit to the community.

The responsibility of the members of the medical profession in India is great. They are the custodians of an ancient civilisation which has treasured in its medical science great truths that have not yet been explored to the benefit of the West. On them lies the great duty of digging deep into these hidden treasures. So far, the British administrators were blamed for either indifference to our science, but now the time has come for Indians themselves to be in charge of these departments and so we have now no one to blame but ourselves.

True scientists everywhere should join hands and work without political or class barriers separating them rightly or wrongly.

The responsibilities of the Ayurvedic practitioner are very much greater, as his assistance will hereafter be greatly needed for all research work conducted in the field of Indian medicine. His extensive work should provide the link between the old and the new.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST (Vadifalia. SURAT)
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HYDROCELE WITHOUT OPERATION
Radically in 15 minutes Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel) Crawford Market For Booklet of details and Certificates. send 4 As stamps.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am sorry I cannot write anything about and give photographs of the Bassein Fort Excursion this time, for you see, at the time of writing this, we have not yet gone to that place. I am sure, all the same, that we are going to have a very happy time. Nearly four to five hundred children are joining us from all parts of Bombay. .... So all about that in the next week's issue.

To-day in Bombay—in the City as well as in the suburbs, we are going to have our Anniversary Celebrations. Such a nice programme has been arranged everywhere that I am feeling the great thrills of joy even while writing this. I do hope you all will try to join some branch.—doesn't matter if you are enrolled in the Association or not, and doesn't matter if you have not been able to go to the Excursion—you can still join the Anniversary Celebrations.

As for myself, I shall try to be present everywhere and at all functions, and I shall write about the great happiness that I am bound to experience, in a later issue. If you want to or could kindly tell me some of your own experiences at the Excursion or the Anniversary Celebrations,—well, you can write that out and send on to me: I shall be very glad to include it all in mine, and publish here.

THE BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

The Balkan-ji-Bari children are celebrating the twelfth birthday of this, their own Association. We children know not the complications of the world. We are innocent, and our one Great Parent is God. We do not have any differences in colour. We do not recognise any distinctions in castes. Whatever countries we may belong to, we are all brothers and sisters—Does not matter if we have not seen or ever written to each other. We love one another, being members of the one big family of the whole wide world. We celebrate this Day and share our Love: We send love throughout all the space of the Mother Earth.

We are celebrating to-day also the Birthday Anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant. Both of them have done so much for our country that we cannot single out a few instances from their lives and say that for those only they deserve credit or honour. Dr. Annie Besant has brought up in Kathiawar.

His crusade in Africa for the rights of Indians settled there, brought him to fame. Some twenty-two years ago he made Ahmedabad the centre of his activities. The Sabarmati Ashram, the Gujarat Vidyapith, the Navajivan and Young India paper became the embodiments of his social and political ideals.

passed away, but her spirit is still with us, watching the movements. May Mahatmaji live long to see our land free, and thus fufill his mission of life!

I want to send Birthday Greetings also to the following Sisters and Brothers, whose birthdays fall during this week:—

Sis. Usha Desai,
Sis. Ratan Munshi,
Sis. Rahima Afzal,
Sis. Mary Rodrigues,
Bro. Gopal Deshpande,
Bro. Balwant Vinayak,
Bro. Hashim Tyabji,
Bro. Joseph Parreira,
Bro. Daulatram Tahilramani,
Bro. Veenu Mehta.

* * *

MAHATMA GANDHI

(By Bro. S. P. Dave)

During this month the whole of our country will celebrate the birthday of the mystic, philosopher, and eminent politician, Mahatma Gandhi. He was born and

In 1927 he launched the famous civil disobedience movement as a result of these activities of his, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact came forth. He represented the Indian National Congress at the Second Round Table Conference. On his return to India he was again imprisoned. After his release, he retired from active politics.

But he is still a friend and guide of the Congress Ministers. He is the motive force guiding the programme and policy of the Congress.

Truthfulness, self-sacrifice, humility, regularity and perseverance are the virtues that we young aspirants have to learn from the life of this Son of our Soil. May he live long to guide us in the stormy times ahead!

* * *

BOTH ARE EQUAL

(By S.)

Once upon a time there was a little girl named Vimala. She was a daughter of one of the richest men in Bombay and she lived in a beautiful palace.

Vimala was such a pretty child that everyone praised her beauty and her parents were proud of her. Though she was just eight she was in VIth standard. But she was the beloved of all, not for that but for her love and kindness.

Very near Vimala's house there was a hut. In that hut there lived a little girl named Lulu. She was just Vimala's age. Her parents were beggars and little Lulu had to look after her younger brother and sisters. Not a day passed without Lulu getting a beating from both her parents. She was one of the ugliest and dirtiest children. People had given her the name 'Dirt.'

But this dirty Lulu loved her little brothers and sisters, and had parted with her food many times when she saw them hungry. No one knew all this. Thus lived Lulu hated by all.

Strangers, when they met Vimala were all smiles and sweet and eager to give her whatever she wanted. On the other hand they looked at Lulu with disgust.

It so happened that a dreadful plague spread in Bombay and both Vimala and Lulu became victims of it. Vimala's parents could not bear the loss and left the town, but Lulu's parents simply said, 'one mouth less to feed.'

The spirits of Vimala and Lulu stood before God. He smiled, looked at them with kind and loving eyes and called them. Vimala ran to him and was taken upon his lap. Lulu looked with frightened eyes, preparing for a scolding. But God went to her, took her in his arms, kissed her and said, 'Don't be afraid, little one—to me, both of you are equal. Wealth and beauty don't matter to me. Come unto me, little ones!'

* * *

A COMIC EPISODE

(By Bro. Jagat Mohan Lal)

One afternoon I was lying under the shade of a tree when the breeze lulled me to sleep.

Suddenly a yell reached my ears. I sprang to my feet.

Again that touching cry rose and faded away. I climbed the tree and saw a little boy of about seven years.

He was dressed like a prince and was looking extremely frightened. He was running as fast as he could and was crying. "Help! Help!"

He stopped under the very tree on which I was. A wicked looking man emerged from some bushes and nearly began to tie the child with his turban

My fear knew no bounds. The child was weeping bitterly, when I fell down in their midst.

The man was startled. He started bullying me, but I threw him on the ground. He swooned.

At that moment a batch of men came and dragged me away. They were in a fit of anger. One of them said to me "You have put

Paint this picture in colours of water-colours; cut it from this page, add to it a slip bearing your name, full address and age, and post it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day. Prizes as usual.

All boys and girls studying in schools or colleges can take part in this competition: Only those who are enrolled in the All-India Children's Association must mention their Certificate Number, and the others should enclose a one anna stamp as entry fee.

"The Young Typists" Photo by M. A. Madraswala

"The Young Photographers" Photo by M. A. Madraswala

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

4TH ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING.

The Fourth All-India Children's Gathering will be held at Bombay. The dates 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th December 1937 have been fixed provisionally.

The Reception Committee members are being enrolled, and the following are the minimum fees fixed for them:—

Children upto 12 years old	**As. 4**
Boys and Girls from 12 to 16 years old	**As. 8**
Elders	**Re. 1**

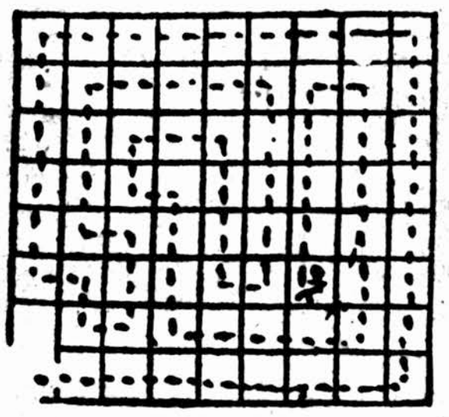
It is a duty of all, young and old to join the R. C. immediately.

us to a great loss. Why did you fall at that very moment and try to save this boy?"

I replied, "He was being robbed. I saved the boy. Is it a loss?"

They said that they were shooting the film "Temple Bell" and this was one of its scenes!

I roared with laughter, and apologised.



The above is the solution of the "Set Him Free" competition given a few weeks back. Only the following have sent in the correct entries: Sisters Prema Mehta and Freny Master and Brothers Md. Ashraf and Suman Desai. A prize of Rs. Two each has been sent to them, and Dada will be obliged if every recipient sends acknowledgment early.

* * *

THE WONDER BUFFALO
(Sent by Sis. Indira)

This story of "Bhola Ram," a two-year-old buffalo comes from Aimer. People are simply amazed at his uncanny powers of dumbly answering a variety of questions put to him. Out of a crowd of hundreds, he would pick up the right person named.

"Bhola Ram" even reads your mind. Somebody asks him if any of the people gathered had thought of a question to be put to him. He goes to the same man, and points him out from a big crowd.

Once a student thought of asking him about his result in the matriculation examination in which he appeared this year. "Bhola Ram" first pointed out the young man, retreated and walked back to him, which was symbolic of his success.

If the answer to any question is in the negative the movements made by the queer animal are different. But the power of reading the future correctly are still to be proved.

* * *

DO YOU KNOW THIS
(Sent by Bro. Khan)

No bird possesses the power to fly backwards.

It is estimated that there are Rs. 9,000,000 000 in gold and jewels at the bottom of the sea on the route between England and India.

Camel is the only animal that cannot swim.

A single pound of the finest spider webs would reach round the world.

An Electrical Corpse Reviver has restored two people, "dead" for eight to twelve minutes, by shooting sparks of life into the heart through a gold-plated needle.

* * * *

A JOLLY GAME
(Sent by Bro. Mukund.)

You can play this game either in the garden or on the sands. You will want your seaside spades and a ball each.

Decide upon a winning-post (if you are playing in the garden, it could be "twice round the garden"), and then all the players stand in a row some distance from the winning-post. They hold their spades in their hands with a ball balanced on the back of the spade.

Then, at a given signal, they begin their race and see who reaches the winning-post first without dropping the ball.

* * *

A SWIMMING MATCH
(Sent by Bro. Amrit.)

Say to a friend, "Would you like to see a swimming match"?

"Rather!" he will reply. "Where is it being held"?

"Here!" you chuckle. And you produce a saucer of water on which a match stick is floating!

* * *

QUITE SO!
(Sent by Sis. Lily.)

Teacher (pointing to wrongly spelt word on the blackboard). "Now can any one tell me why that word is wrong?"

Bright Pupil: "Because you have put the wrong letters in it, teacher."

* * *

A FELLOW FEELING
(Sent by Bro. Nadir.)

"A fellow feeling makes us
wondrous kind."
Perhaps the poet would have
changed his mind
If he had happened in a crowd
to find
A fellow feeling in his coat behind

* * *

REPLIES

Sis. Maina Deshmukh (Bombay): The October Special issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" is already out, and could be had from its Manager, 31, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4, by sending to him four annas stamps. Some particulars appear there regarding the scheme of giving away of Scholarship of Rupees Five per month for a year to any boy or girl. You can also participate in that Competition.

Bro. Karim Haroon (Delhi): We have no Branch of our Association yet at your place. But there are our friends at Delhi, who are practically doing the same work. Anybody can start a Group or Branch. Please see our leaflet of full particulars.

Bro. Ramji Verma (Indore): Your article "Strange Answers" is under our consideration and may be published in these columns shortly.

Bro. D. P. Chauhan (Gadarwara): I am glad you like "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." I shall see if we could publish the article sent by you.

Forms and particulars have been dispatched to the following this week:—

Bro. M. Ratna Singh, Pellicherry; Bro. Gurunath V. Joshi, Dharwar; Bro. A. R. H. Khansaheb, Sholapur; Bro. Madhukar B. Sabnis, Thana; Bro. Thakorlal B. Bhatt, Ahmedabad; Bro. Mahander Kumar, Dehra Dun; Sis. Anila Munim, Santa Cruz; Sis. Kamla Parelkar, Dadar.

* * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled as patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner".

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, a sketch by Bro. Rajendra M. Kothari

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

Birthday Registration
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) ....

.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY .

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY

.....

Fill in and send to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

Fun With Figures

MAGIC number squares are always one of the most fascinating forms of puzzles. No one has to be a "wizard" at figures to solve the puzzle of this kind shown here.

All you have to do is to fill in the checkerboard arrangement of 16 squares with the numbers 22, 24, 26 and 28, repeated four times, so that the four numbers in each of the horizontal, vertical and two diagonal rows add up to 100.

(For Solution See Page 48)

FROM TRUANT TO PREMIER

(Continued from page 5)

placed on a level with the major Municipal Corporations of India.

Executive Councillor

Sir Ghulam Hussein was knighted in 1926, a reward for his numerous services to the Crown. In June 1928, he was appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government, and was given the general portfolio. In 1932 when the membership of the executive council was reduced from four to two, his services were still retained, and he was given the additional portfolio of revenue and finance. Although, he was quite new to the latter department, he produced balanced budgets during his tenure of office, inspite of deficit in previous years. To the surprise of all, there were surpluses in 1933 and 1934, on account of his economical handling of the various departments. This impressed the authorities so greatly, that his term as an Executive Councillor was extended by a year. He retired in June 1934, and was nominated as a member of the Council of State, by the Government of Bombay.

Sind Separation

In 1930, the question of the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency agitated the minds of everybody not only in Sind, but outside. Sind became a pawn in the game of high politics, as Mahomedans wanted to have one more province with a Mahomedan majority. Communal colour was lent to this question. Sir Ghulam Hussein became a strong protagonist of Sind separation on historical and linguistic grounds. He was sent as a delegate to the First and Second Round Table Conferences by the Government of India. In England, he was appointed a member of the Sind separation Committee, presided over by Earl Russel, which recommended separation of Sind under certain conditions. He was also recommended for the Third Round Table Conference, but the Bombay Government could not spare their Executive Councillor this time.

After retirement, Sir Ghulam Hussein settled down in Karachi. But he had no intention to let the grass grow under his feet. He contested a seat for the Indian Legislative Assembly from the Sind Land Holders' constituency, and was duly elected, inspite of a strong opposition.

In Sind Assembly

On the separation of Sind, Sir Lancelot Graham, the Governor of Sind, needed the services of a statesman of ripe experience for the responsible office of the President of the Sind Advisory Committee. And the choice naturally fell on Sir Ghulam Hussein, which was acclaimed as the most proper selection on all hands. In February 1937, the first election under the new constitution took place and Sir G. H. was elected as a member of the Sind Legislative Assembly from the Sind Land Holders' Constituency which, it may be noted, has a joint electorate. The position of the parties as it then stood had disappointed many friends and admirers of the noble knight, who thought that the latter's political star had descended. But this was not to be. Sir Ghulam Hussein gave signal proof of his superior statesmanship by rallying round himself all his supporters from both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, and worked almost a miracle by converting his minority party into a dependable majority, fully entitled to assume the high responsibility of running the Government. The Sind United Party was taken by storm, and by clever strategy and diplomacy was overwhelmed to the position of opposition, although at one time numerical majority was theirs. Sir G. H. believes in the principle of give and take, which is the 'sine qua non' of a good politician. Taking advantage of the inexperience of his opponents, he placated the Hindu party by offering them a seat in the cabinet, as well as the Speakership of the House. The Sind Congress Party consisted of seven members only, and could not take part in the formation of the cabinet, according to the mandate of their High Command. Accordingly, Sir Lancelot Graham invited Sir Ghulam Hussein to form the ministry.

As Premier

In the Sind Legislative Assembly, consisting as it does of various parties and party leaders, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah stands as the one towering personality who commands the respect of the whole House. Not a glib-tongued orator, for his speech is rather drawling and unscintillating, with but occasional flashes of wit and repartee. Nor is he a pedagogue of facts and figures, unlike some of his less illustrious colleagues in the Sind Assembly. But his logic is the logic of a man with robust common-sense; his sweet reasonableness has won him many adherents. He sees the point in his opponent's arguments and readily agrees to it, if circumstances require. Thus his first Budget has been passed without many amendments. In fact, it has been hailed as "Prosperity Budget" for the deficit province of Sind.

Although, the interests of his community are dear to him, yet he is not a communalist. Indeed, he is a champion of joint electorates in India and recently gave a lead to the Mahomedan leaders by publicly announcing his views in this connection. He is known to be a faithful friend and has numerous friends among people of all communities. His policy of compromise and genius for adaptation have enabled him to stem every tide of opposition and carry his government from one tier of success to another. It can safely be stated that as long as Sir G. H. stands at the helm, the ship of the Government of Sind will never flounder, though it may shake in the waves and toss in the storm!

To-day, Sir Ghulam Hussein stands in a blaze of glory on account of his brilliant achievements in the Legislatures. Although not in the prime of youth—he is on the wrong side of sixty—he has still plenty of 'elan vital,' and a forward outlook. He is in every sense a Man of Destiny. We have just embarked upon a great political experiment which is pregnant with great possibilities. And we fervently hope with Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah that during the span of life vouchsafed to him, Sind will make rapid strides towards the attainment of peace, progress and prosperity.

NEW YORK: 10 policemen and 3 doctors did everything they could to keep this baby boy, born to Mrs. Gussie Goldsinger, alive. At birth he could not breathe and was aided by the mouth-to-mouth breathings of doctors. He was rushed to Bronx hospital and put into an iron lung, as pictured above. Four and a half hours later, he died.

Spray FLIT—the deadly enemy of insects

Don't expose yourself to mosquitoes and malaria by using weak "insecticides"!

Flit is the leading insecticide in 90 countries—convincing evidence of its great killing power and efficiency. Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.

Sprinkle FLIT POWDER *in cracks and crevices where crawling insects hide and breed. They touch it and die!*

FLIT always KILLS!

Sole Distributors:—HERBERTSONS, LTD., Calcutta & Bombay.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 1)

individuals have their own variations on this. Some visualise personal friends. Sir Samuel Hoare always imagines that he is sitting in a farmer's cottage in Norfolk, talking to the farmer and his wife.

Mr. Harold Nicholson, considered a master of broadcast technique, imagines that he is visiting a sick maiden aunt in a nursing home. She is not allowed to read, but like visitors for short periods. Mr. Nicholson keeps a metaphorical eye on the door, as the nurse may arrive at any moment to say that his time is up, and employs a bedside manner which is at the same time bright and informative.

One of the most successful broadcasters in the Government is Sir Kingsley Wood. Yet his microphone technique is not conversational. He stands rigidly before the instrument, fixes it with a glassy eye, and addresses it as though it were a committee or a board meeting. The result, oddly enough, is far more intimate than the method

PEACE PILGRIM FATHERS

Mrs. Eloise Moeller, an American lady, is deeply interested in the question of world peace. She is a lady of remarkable energy She works from fifteen to twenty hours per day on the propagation of peace—peace of mind, peace of body, and, of course, the peace of the world.

So strong are her principles that she will not eat meat, because she believes that there can be no world peace as long as man continues to wage war on animals. At present her specific concern is the Round Table Peace Conference at Los Angeles, California, which is to be held in Armistice week.

The Queen Mary, when she sails from England with delegates on October 27, will sail as "the ship of Peace and Pro[illegible] On arrival in America the delegates are promised "27 days filled with new inspiration, with new life! New songs of progress will be sung, new music played. New ideas and new ideals will be discussed."

In 1938 a special ship of peace is to be chartered to impart the new ideas to the various parts of the globe

A GOERING STORY

A correspondent of the Basle National Zeitung pointed out that there is so much Jewish blood in Franco's veins that if he happened to be living in Germany, it would be quite impossible for him to hold any official post whatever.

This is rather awkward after Dr. Goebbels' recent speech at the Nuremberg Congress. On the other hand, says this correspondent, there is not one Jewish General serving in the Republican Army. Far be it from anyone to take such notice of either of these things. But they seem a bit awkward for Dr. Goebbels.

Goering does not like Goebbels. And everyone knows that the dislike is mutual. A good many Germans therefore get a good deal of quiet amusement out of watching one score off the other.

Just at the moment Goering has scored a bulls-eye. The National Zeitung of Essen is one of his papers. And the films are under Goebbels as Minister of Propaganda. Here was Goering's chance.

"It is comforting, but quite mistaken," says the National Zeitung, "to imagine that the reason why our films are not exported is because of a boycott of German commodities The fact is that foreign countries do not want to see our films, because they are so bad."

In the parks and public squares of Wilmersford, a Berlin suburb, some of the seats and benches are to be painted yellow.

They are for Jews only. Jews will not be allowed to sit elsewhere. Just as well perhaps, that sitting on the grass has always been "verboten," in Berlin parks!

Herr Alois Hitler, the Fuehrer's inkeeper half-brother, who has opened a new restaurant in Berlin, speaks good English. He spent eight years in England before the war studying hotel keeping.

As he told a pressman: "Why should not I speak good English, seeing how often I fell in love with English girls during that time"

Herr Alois Hitler plays the concertina, wears a moustache, cast from the authentic family mould, and has a sense of humour. He is seven years older than the Fuehrer. He does not, however, trade on his connection with his half-brother, who, in fact, does not keep in touch with him.

Once an American tourist remarked loudly to him: "Say, let me get this straight You say you are the brother of the Fuehrer and Reichschancellor?"

Herr Alois replied with quiet dignity: "In this hotel I am the proprietor,—nothing else."

Barrie Leaves Big Estate

Next To Legacy Of Sir Hall Caine

Sir James Barrie, who died aged 77, left £173,467—with the exception of Sir Hall Caine's quarter of a milion, the largest estate of a British playwright.

Sir James's will, made five days before he died, was published in mail week.

Three women—one his mother—figured prominently in Barrie's life. The two others, Mary Cannan, his former wife, and Miss Elisabeth Bergner—who inspired him to write "The Boy David," in which play she appeared, he remembered thus:

£1,000 and an annuity of £600 to my dear Mary Cannan: and

£2,000 to my loved Elisabeth Bergner for the best performance ever given in any play of mine.

AFTER 28 YEARS.

Barrie had not met Mary Cannan for 28 years when she came to his death-bed. He still loved her.

She was still the kind, loving young actress, Mary Ansell, who had a part in one of his early plays and who nursed him when he had pneumonia.

Barrie was 32 then. They were married in 1894. Years later came the rift, and the marriage was dissolved.

WRITING AT 73.

For Elisabeth Bergner, the woman who, at the close of his life, awakened the sleeping muse within him, Barrie had deep affection.

It soon became known that Sir James was working on a play, in which he hoped Miss Bergner would take the principal part. "The Boy David" was a remarkable achievement for a man of 73.

Sir James gave £30,000 to Lady Cynthia Asquith, for many years his secretary, and £6,000 to Peter Llewelyn Davies, who was adopted by Barrie and inspired Peter Pan. To these two he left the residue after other bequests, in equal shares.

To his nephew William Winter, British chess champion, he left £6,000 on trust for life.

Amounts left by some of Barrie's contemporaries were: Rudyard Kipling £155,000; Stanley J. Weyman, £100,000 Thomas Hardy, £91,000; John Galswosthy, £88,000; George Moore, £75 000; Conan Doyle, £63,000; Arnold Bennett, £40,000; G. K. Chesterton, £28,000; Joseph Conrad, £20,000

MICKEY MOUSE ANTICS COPIED

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mickey Mouse's antics have been woven into a corroboree dance by the Australian aborigines. The story comes from Michael Terry, the explorer, who recently took his aboriginal camel boy to the cinema at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The lad, a born imitator like the rest of his race, was so delighted at the Walt Disney cartoon that he returned to his tribe and danced for them what he had seen on the screen. The Mickey Mouse caper then became the basis of a new tribal corroboree dance, says Austral News.

The Joy of Vigorous Health

AFTER a strenuous game nothing is more pleasant and invigorating than a cup of 'Ovaltine'—the delicious food-beverage which quickly restores to nerves and tissues the energy you have expended.

Fitness for games—as well as fitness for the daily round—can only be built and maintained on a foundation of adequate and correct nourishment such as is provided so abundantly by delicious 'Ovaltine'—especially under enervating tropical conditions. That is why 'Ovaltine' has played a leading part in athletic contests and is the favourite beverage in happy, healthy homes all over the world.

'Ovaltine' contains all the vital body- and nerve-building constituents of ripe barley malt and creamy cows' milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins, combined in correct proportion by an exclusive process. Unlike imitations, 'Ovaltine' does *not* contain any cheap ingredient such as household sugar to give bulk and reduce manufacturing costs. There is only one 'Ovaltine'—there is nothing 'just as good.'

Why 'OVALTINE' suits every individual taste.

Practical tests constantly made over a long period of years, conclusively prove that the flavour of 'Ovaltine' suits every individual taste. It must be strongly emphasized that, unlike imitations, 'Ovaltine' does not contain any household sugar to increase bulk and lower manufacturing costs. Sweetness is a matter of taste, and sugar, which is cheap, can be added to 'Ovaltine' in the home, if desired. No one wants to pay a fancy price for sugar as an ingredient of a food beverage.

'OVALTINE'

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

for Health, Strength and Vitality

'Ovaltine' is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. 'Ovaltine' gives you more in Quantity—more in Quality and, therefore, more in Value.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Agents:
JAMES WRIGHT LTD.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

OR/[illegible]

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Men & Women Have Their Sex Changed

Fifty British men and women in the past three years have had their sex changed at a London hospital.

This miracle of modern medicine has until now been the secret of the surgeons engaged.

Now they are preparing a book which will reveal their work on "borderline cases" to the world.

Research has been carried out at Charing Cross Hospital, London, of which Mr. L. R. Broster is an honorary surgeon. In the book he will deal with the results of operations. Complete case histories will be given.

Other contributors are Dr. Vines, who will deal with cell changes in the glands, and Dr. Clifford Allen, who will tell his experiences in psycho-therapy.

"The book will show that sex abnormalities are more prevalent than is generally thought," a hospital official told the "Sunday Chronicle"

GIRLS BECOME BOYS.

"Abnormal types, of course, have always existed. But their fate in the past has generally been antipathy and even persecution

"To-day the problem is being treated in a more enlightened way. The results of operations show now that a great deal of human suffering can be banished".

Changes generally occur at adolescence, usually among girls, and begin when they show tendencies to become boys

Operations on the adrenal glands are usually effective

One typical case treated was that of a girl who began to grow a moustache and beard at the age of 14

Her general build was that of a boy rather than a girl and her voice was low-pitched

HER VOICE CHANGED

After the operation the hair on her face disappeared: her cheeks became rosy: the quality of her voice changed: her interests in life became distinctly feminine

Cases are cited where women patients, after the operation, have married and given birth to children.

Not all the operations carried out have been 100 per cent. successful of course. In some cases the results are said to be doubtful

Few, even in the medical profession, outside Charing Cross Hospital know about the pioneer work which has been carried out for sex-correction

CAREER FOR MODERN GIRLS

Domestic Service Exhibition

Lady Gladstone of Hawarden, Dr. Inge, and three women members of Parliament are among the patrons of the Domestic Service Exhibition, which will be held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, during a week in January. The organisers hope to put domestic service on a definite footing, and so encourage more girls to take it up, and they suggest that if certain improvements could be effected, giving domestic servants defined hours, for instance, a different type of woman might be attracted to this employment.

Demonstrations will be given at the exhibition to mistresses and servants, and there will be competitions in table-laying, shoe-cleaning, cooking a meal, and [illegible] a vacuum-cleaner These would be most interesting if, instead of only the experts, maids of every type could be induced to enter for them, and if the tables were laid attractively by the experts for meals in little homes as well as elaborate ones The most trying competition for the entrants, and the most critically observed, is sure to be the one in taking a telephone message, a matter that now causes exasperation in many homes Employers should surely also play their part. The public would watch with interest a competition among them in ordering a dinner, or giving such other house-wifely instructions as employers of two generations ago were probably more competent to give than are their granddaughters to-day.

"FLATS PRODUCE DIVORCE"

"Radio Priest's" View

A condemnation of flat life was delivered by Father Charles E. Coughlin, the American "radio priest," in an interview at his London hotel. He has come to England, he says, for a rest, and in a day or two will leave for Lisieux, France, to visit the shrine of the Little Flower (St. Theresa of the Child Jesus), to whom he has erected, through his broadcasting, a magnificent shrine at Michigan.

Father Coughlin was warm in his congratulations of this country for its housing schemes. "Great Britain," he said, "did not pay the loans extended to her by the United States but spent the money building suitable homes for her labouring classes, and she is to be congratulated on looking after her own first.

He contended that a man should receive enough to support himself, a wife, and at least three children in frugal comfort in his own home.

"You don't agree with flats," he was asked.

"Flats produced divorces," he replied, "and do not help the wife and husband to maintain their love for each other. Birth-control is one of the natural consequences of flat life, and without children the husband and wife lose their love for each other."

SOME NEW RECIPES

Here are some recipes for delicious ways of serving Cadbury's Bourn-Vita, the famous health food beverage. Try these recipes out for yourself—you will find all the family will like them. And remember that in taking these dishes you are getting all the vital nourishment which is contained in Bourn-Vita and which helps to keep you in perfect health and build up stores of energy and vitality.

BOURN-VITA.

To make one cup of Bourn-Vita, sprinkle two teaspoons of Bourn-Vita on to hot (not boiling) milk, and stir until dissolved. Add sugar to taste.

BOURN-VITA EGG NOG.

Ingredients:—

1 Egg.
1 Cup of hot (not boiling) milk.
1 Tablespoon of Bourn-Vita.
A few grains of Salt.
1 heaped teaspoon of Castor Sugar.

Beat the Egg and stir in the Bourn-Vita, Salt and Sugar. Pour on the Milk, stir, and strain into a tall glass.

BOURN-VITA MILK SHAKE.

To make one cup, use the same quantities of Bourn-Vita as for making with hot Milk. This should then be whisked vigorously until the Bourn-Vita is dissolved. The most attractive way to make this hot weather drink is to use a Cocktail Shaker, keeping the quantities of two teaspoons of Bourn-Vita to one cup of Milk; add sugar to taste, and a small quantity of crushed ice

BOURN-VITA COCKTAIL

Make as for the Milk Shake, but include a tablespoonful of Vanilla Ice Cream, and whisk thoroughly.

BOURN-VITA CREAM.

(This is really delicious).

Ingredients:—

2 ozs. Bourn-Vita
1 pint fresh cream.

Stir until dissolved. Slightly whip up the Cream and pour over a vanilla flavoured Ice Cream or Sundae.

This can also be used for puddings, etc., as an appetising variation to Chocolate Sauce.

PERFUME SHOULD BE SUBTLE

If It Is To Be Attractive

Have you ever been in a railway carriage with a woman who was scented so strongly that you longed to breathe some good fresh air? Perfume which proclaims itself so loudly to everyone around is badly used, and adds nothing to the charm of the woman who is wearing it.

If you like scent, use only a little, for moderation is the whole secret of using perfume successfully. Load your dress, your hair and anywhere else you can think of with it, and your friends will wish that perfume had never been invented.

Never put scent directly on your clothes, for it nearly always leaves a stain, and sometimes takes the colour out of the material. Another disadvantage is that when the dress has been worn and then hung in the ward robe, the scent turns stale, and smells anything but pleasant when next you put on the frock.

SPRAY IT ON

The best way to apply perfume is by means of a spray which has a very fine nozzle, so that only a mist of scent comes from it. Spray the perfume on your neck and along the parting of your hair. It is particularly good to spray it on the skin, because when the warmth reaches the perfume it makes it stronger and more lasting.

Then put some behind your ears, on your wrists, in your palms. A little on your finger will smooth down your eyebrows pleasantly.

If you are putting on evening dress, lightly spray its hem, then, as you dance, a faint perfume will fill the air.

Try to choose all your toilet accessories in the same scent—from soap and talcum powder to face powder and creams.

It is a nice idea to make little sachets perfume with your favourite scent, and to put them among your undies, or to hang them from the hangers on which you keep your frocks and coats.

Put some perfume on a little square of cotton wool, and tuck it in your week-end case, inside, the lining of a hat, amongst the sheets in your linen cupboard, and in the boxes amongst your gloves and hankies. In this way everything about you will have the same subtle fragrance

PLEASE REMIT

A New York florist has persuaded a number of business concerns to send out half a dozen roses with overdue bills. In most cases the recipient feels guilty about accepting flowers and promptly eases his conscience by paying the bill

—*New York Woman.*

DEAFNESS

(REWARD Rs. 500)

A few days application of our miraculous guaranteed Herbal medicine cures DEAFNESS and all other allied diseases of the ear No matter acute or chronic, partial or total whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by contraction and adhesions of auditory meatus or by troubles in throat, various noises in the ear or head, it is cured once for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing to its normal state will be restored. Appreciated and used by all over world. Thousands of hopeless patients cured completely. No danger in use and no harmful after effect Rs 500 REWARD IF PROVED USELESS. Price Rs. 4/-. Postage etc., As. 10.

SRI SWAMI & CO., (Depot. B.C.) Panchpota, Bengal, India.

Try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream as I did—

and you will see your skin become softer and lovelier every day

Your first jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will be a revelation. No cream you have ever used will cleanse your skin so thoroughly... will penetrate into your pores so deeply... will remove every trace of grime and make-up so quickly. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will leave your skin so clear, soft, and youthful that you will never again be without it. Start using Perfect Cold Cream... and watch your complexion grow lovelier every day.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 3)

that I had not promised him the tiger. The slant-eyed roughneck had the nerve to call me a liar, at the same time giving one of the Hinan boys the elbow and knocking him over.

I was tempted then and there to pry that bos'n loose from his front teeth. But it's bad business to hit a member of a ship's crew, and, by an epoch-making feat of restraint, I din't strike a blow. I confined myself to the comparatively lady-like business of grabbing the rascal by the back of the neck and sending him spinning a few feet—not more than a dozen at the outside. He banged his head against the rail and wasn't even knocked out, which shows that an animal collector can be gentle when he wants to be.

Fortunately the mate (an Englishman like all the officers) had taken in the altercation from the bridge. He was on the scene in time to cuff the boc'n around a bit when I had finished massaging him.

After this occurrence there were some puzzling developments. I naturally expected that bos'n to break all known non-service records, first, because the other faction had acquired the dead tiger and, second, because I had manhandled him Instead he was all smiles the following day. I didn't get it at all He couldn't do enough for me. Didn't I want this cage moved here—and that cage moved there?

The morning before we got into Hong Kong—four days after the other occurrence—I found the finest and healthiest tiger in my collection in a state of convulsions. Frothing at the mouth and shaking violently with each spasm that seized him, he lay stretched out in his cage a pitiful sight. He was unquestionably dying the death of an animal that has been poisoned. He showed all the signs.

I was boiling mad. Someone had poisoned that animal and I meant to find out who it was.

It was only natural that I should find myself suspecting the bos'n. His exaggerated politeness ever since the death of the first animal was enough to make anyone suspicious. It looked like a crude effort to conceal something.

Shortly after the dying tiger went into his final convulsions, the bos'n, all solicitude, appeared on the scene. It was too bad I had lost another tiger, he told me. Such a fine one too. But the animal was dead and he hoped I would not mind his asking me for the body. The chief steward now had a tiger's gall bladder and he, the bos'n, would like to have one too.. Could he take possession of the body?

I didn't answer his question. Instead I asked one—a very pointed one. What I wanted to know was whether he had access to the ship's rat poison.

* * *

As the bos'n started stammering out a reply, Lal, who had been watering and feeding my birds, appeared on the scene. "Master" said Lal, "I saw this Chinaman near animal cages this morning. I think he put bad medicines in tiger box"

"Are you sure this is the man"? I asked.

Lal then said that there had been some doubt in his mind earlier in the morning—or he would have told me then—but now he was sure this was the man he had seen

"I kill you!" the bos'n cried, giving Lal a look that tallied with his threat

Turning to Lal I instructed him to find the chief steward and bring him at once. The bos'n and I stood glaring at each other as the boy left to carry out my orders

A few minutes later Lal returned with the boss of Hinans. "Want another tiger gall?" I asked him. All smiles, he nodded his head till I thought it would come off.

"All right", I said, "take this tiger and skin it".

During my conversation with the steward the bos'n was going through some movements that I didn't exactly like, but I said nothing. He was beckoning angrily to Lal and pointing meaningly to his sheath knife.

When I finished talking to the Hinan boy, I addressed the bos'n—with my fist. I clipped him right on the chin and sent him spinning across the deck. As I have said, it is bad business to strike a member of a ship's crew—but I knew I could show plenty of provocation. The mate later thanked me for hitting the skunk.

So it goes. Because a Chinese bos'n wanted the magic key to permanent good health—a tiger's gall bladder—I was out an animal that would have brought me not less than a thousand dollars

The Chinese are almost as sold on the leopard's gall bladder as they are on that of the tiger, the principal difference being that the leopard supposed to bring luck on a smaller scale. As in the case of the tiger, this good fortune has to do mainly with matters of health, part of the theory being that if one is well and strong it is possible to achieve almost anything.

One day there hobbled into my compound at Katong a lame emaciated Chinaman who announced that he wanted a job. It developed that he had made the journey on foot all the way from Singapore, which is eight miles away. He had heard from Chop Joo Soon, a Chinese bird trader in Singapore, that I was looking for a Tukenia (boy-of-all-tasks) and he presented himself as an applicant for the job. He was obviously incapable of doing the hard work he would be called upon to do in the position he sought. I was forced to turn him down, telling why only when he pleaded for an explanation. I gave him a few coins and arranged with a native 'gharry walla' (hack driver) to get him back to Singapore. The poor devil would never have lasted out the return trip on foot.

A few days later I had occasion to call on Chop Joo Soon. I was surprised to find the lame would-be tukenia in the shop. He explained that he had heard from Soon that I was expected and had taken the liberty to call on me. He humbly begged leave to apply for the job again, earnestly informing me that he had a hit upon a means of overcoming disabilities. A friend of his, he eagerly explained, had told him where he could secure some powdered leopard gall at a price he could meet. A few years before he had tried to purchase some of this wonder-working substance but he had not been able to meet the exorbitant price asked. Now he knew where he could get some cheap and his problem was solved. So was mine, if I still wanted a tukenia

I was forced to pretend that I had filled the vacancy. He never would have understood my lack of faith in powdered leopard gall.

I recall an even weirder example of how superstition works in the Far East. I will tell that story tomorrow.

(To Be Continued)
(Copyright)

ILLUSTRITE ZEITUNG LEIPZIG Nr. 4825.

(From A Correspondent.)

The last edition of the famous "Illustrirte Zeitung Leipzig" is chiefly devoted to England. As an artistic production, as a piece of printing, it is a remarkable work and indicates that the Germans still stand in the front rank of the world's typographers and printers. On its outside front page is shown an English soldier in front of the Tower. The first article entitled "English Landscape" is presenting a number of excellent photographs of London, the Thames English seasides a.s.o. It follows a picture-report about "English Society-Life" and then a very interesting article "English Peculiarities," in which the editors are describing different English manners and customs. Some colored pictures are showing "The Bootham Bar" of York, the "Shambles" of York and an old English farm-house in Totnes. "British Air Defence" is the subject of the following article, which contains very impressive photographs of English bombers and other types of English air strength. The conclusion of this comprehensive publication about England is devoted to the German Embassy in London. On three pages some delightful photographs are showing the interior of this important Embassy. One must congratulate the famous German periodical abroad, which has published such an excellent number about England.

From a Line of Favourites

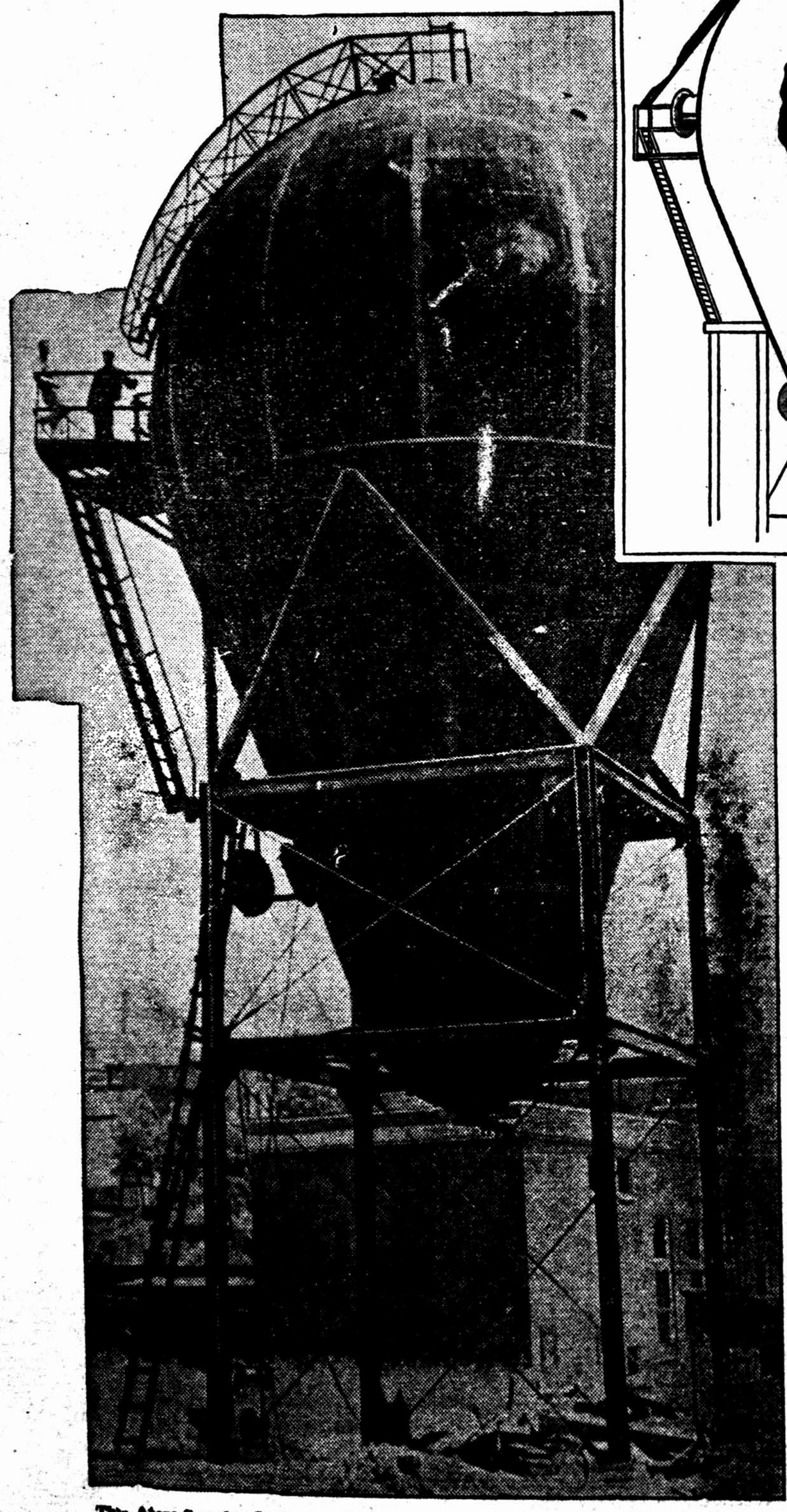
TOSCA
Eau de Cologne
Mysteriously lovely like a star- spangled summer sky; essence of romantic allure.

RHINEGOLD
Eau de Cologne
Reminiscent of sun-flecked woodland glades, cheerful, ethereal and cool.

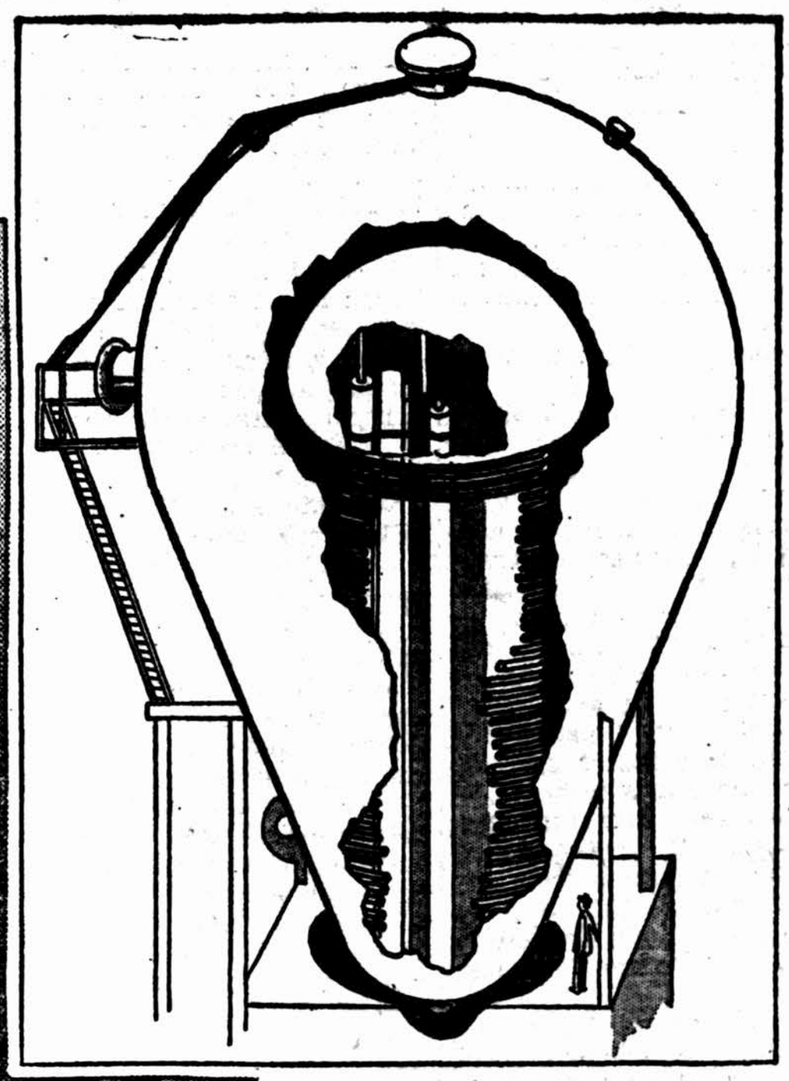
CLASSIC
Eau de Cologne
The potent base of both perfumed Eau de Colognes; refreshing, invigorating, immaculate.

3711

No 4711. The famous House of Eau de Colognes



This Atom Smasher Is Nearing Completion at East Pittsburgh, Pa. It Is Steel Coated, Thirty Feet in Diameter and Sixty Feet High. Particles of Matter Will Be Fired Through an Interior Vacuum Tube at a Terrific Speed in an Effort to Smash Them.



Cross-Sectional View of the New Pear-Shaped Atom-Smashing Gun at East Pittsburgh, Showing the Inside of the 40-Foot Tube.

WHY SCIENCE SEEKS TO SMASH ATOM

Mighty Secrets Of Universal Power May Be Hidden In The Tiniest Bit Of Matter

Bullets weighing a billionth of a billionth of a billionth of a gram are to be fired, some day in October, at a speed of one hundred million miles an hour from an electrically operated gun capable of developing a continuous direct-current high voltage ranging from five million to ten million volts

Those figures are official. Also, they may be set down as extremes far beyond the limits of human comprehension, because a billionth of a billionth of a billionth of a gram is far too infinitesimal to grasp, and one hundred million miles an hour is a rate of speed too enormous to visualize. It means almost 28,000 miles per second

But the bullets, the gun and the machinery for firing it are quite real and they are almost ready for operation at the Westinghouse research laboratories at East Pittsburgh, Pa.

East Pittsburgh formerly rejoiced in the name of Turtle Creek. It is in the soft coal region and has been the scene of many a bitter conflict between operators and miners in which Eugene Debs, "Mother" Jones, Pinkerton detectives, "coal and iron" police, deputies and the National Guard played conspicuous roles.

To-day scientists occupy the stage at East Pittsburgh—and they are setting the scenery for an achievement which, if successful, may prove of tremendous importance and benefit to the world at large

Under the direction of Dr. W. H. Wells, formerly with the nuclear physics department of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., a gigantic pear-shaped gun, standing sixty feet high from the ground, is rapidly approaching completion. It is a "Goliath" among atom smashers.

In the center of the pear-shaped gun is a forty-foot vacuum tube through which sub-atomic particles will be fired at various types of atomic targets. The sub-atomic "bullets," fired with energies ranging from five million to ten million volts, will travel at velocities ranging from thirty million to one hundred million miles an hour, depending upon the velocity used

Much has been written and printed about the smashing of atoms. And the average reader probably still feels justified in asking how the smashing of atoms is going to benefit him.

The answer needs a little explanation. In the first place, nobody has ever smashed an atom, if by smashing we mean a complete disintegration of the electrons, protons, positrons, alpha particles and neutrons of which an atom is composed

Atoms have been chipped, splintered, segmented and otherwise divided, but every laboratory process of so-called smashing to date has been accompanied by a process of creation. Shattered cores and fragments built themselves into new atoms, even capturing the bullets that did the smashing and using them as building blocks. So, in spite of all the smashing, science has not yet succeeded in reducing the atom to a condition where an autopsy might be held on the inanimate remains.

But thus far the smashing of atoms has familiarized science with electrons, and through electrons Mr. Average Reader got his radio. According to Prof. L. W. Chubb, director of the East Pittsburgh research laboratories, when science learned how to control electrons, it was possible to develop the radio industry.

In another direction, further knowledge and control of electron streams made it possible to develop circuit-breakers capable of interrupting the highest voltage as easily as turning off the water at the kitchen faucet

Discoveries in the field of nuclear research go back only a few years. The neutron, artificial radioactivity, heavy hydrogen and the positive electron have been discovered since 1931

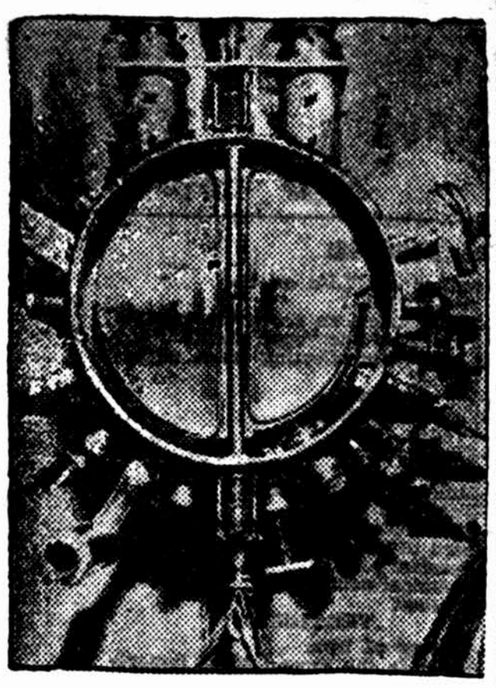
Having found a way by bombardment to strip off the electrons that surround the particles of matter, leaving only the nuclear or core of the atom, science is now preparing for the bombardment of various forms of atomic targets with nuclear streams accelerated by a wide range of voltages. It is possible that discoveries may be made which will immediately affect the trend of electrical development and make television, phonevision, motorless airplanes, cold light, artificial radio-activity and even alchemy a mere commonplace part of our everyday life.

Chemicals Transform Cotton Into Wool

EVER since the production of cotton goods began, textile manufacturers have held to the belief that cotton was a finished product of Nature's handiwork and couldn't be improved. Dr. Walter M. Scott, a Boston chemical consultant, has been conducting a series of interesting textile experiments tending to show that certain chemical treatments of the fabric will impart valuable new properties to cotton goods.

"Wool-like effects are produced by treating cotton with a solution of copper oxide in ammonia containing not over 1.5 per cent of free caustic alkali," says Dr. Scott. "Certain modifications of this treatment impart to the cotton a permanent lustrous finish approaching that of rayon.

"Treatments with strong sulphuric acid give cotton fabrics a linen-like effect, depending upon the conditions It is even possible to render cotton fabrics transparent without substantially affecting their softness, by treatment with strong sulphuric acid at low temperatures."

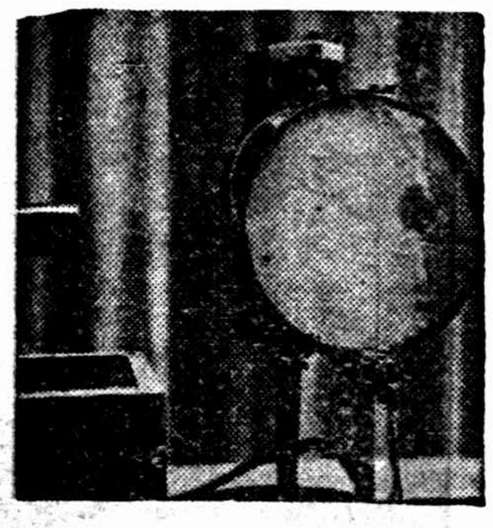


Interior of the Atom-Smashing Cyclotron at Cornell University. Developing 2,500,000 Volt Rays, This Machine Can Smash Gold Atoms to Produce Mercury But Cannot Turn Mercury into Gold.

Tracks of Electrons in Air, from a Photograph by C. T. R. Wilson, University of Chicago.

The Track of a Proton, or Nucleus of a Hydrogen Atom, Is Shown by the Thin Vertical Line Above the Horizontal Sheet of Aluminum. The Tracks Below the Sheet of Al Are Due to Alpha Particles

A Bullet in Flight



MEMBERS of the New York Electrical society were regaled at a recent meeting with a series of adventures in science by Dr. Phillips Thomas, of the Westinghouse Research laboratories, East Pittsburgh. One of the adventures was a demonstration of the ignitron gun, an extremely delicate and precise apparatus that enables engineers to examine non-recurrent mechanical motions of great velocity.

In this case, the "bullet" was a small rubber ball that was fired from a gas-operated cannon at high velocity. The ball broke a wire across its path, causing an ignitron to fire, and the audience witnessed the ball in silhouette, apparently stationary, against a translucent screen that was placed between it and the ignitron.

The ignitron is a gas-filled tube, with mercury vapor as the active gas. It is capable of passing currents running into thousands of amperes with very small losses in the tube itself, provided only that these currents do not flow for more than extremely short lengths of time.

A 'Quake Hunter

SEEKING locations of earthquakes throughout the world is the interesting job of attendants of the newest earthquake-recording machines in the Carnegie Institute Seismological laboratory at Pasadena, California. This is now one of the best-equipped stations of its kind in the world. The delicate instruments, recently installed, which record the earth shocks, no matter how slight, enable scientists to fix approximate locations of the disturbance in any part of the world

"HEAVY" NITROGEN ISOLATED

"Heavy" nitrogen, which may be of great importance to scientists in revealing how the human body builds itself up from food, has been isolated by Professor Harold Urey, of Rochester, New York.

He is producing a third of a pint a day in his laboratory.

A pound of the new substance would cost £120,000.

It differs (cables the "News Chronicle" New York Correspondent) from ordinary nitrogen in containing one additional unit of atomic mass.

Professor Urey received the Nobel Prize for the discovery of "heavy" hydrogen and "heavy" water

His new discovery, a London authority said recently, may put nitrogen chemistry back a hundred years and necessitate a fresh start in this branch of science.

TRACER BULLETS

The isolation of "heavy" nitrogen has been expected for some time (writes J. Langdon-Davies) and it was most probable that Prof. Urey would succeed first. A series of elements including carbon and oxygen will follow sooner or later

The practical value of these discoveries is that the scientist has two different substances with similar chemical properties to work with.

One use of the "heavy' nitrogen will be as a constituent in new synthetic molecules that can be introduced as food into the human body and later rediscovered in the various tissues, thereby throwing light on the way in which the body builds itself up out of food

Atoms used in this way are often called "tracer bullets."

ROBOT MARVELS FOR THE BAKERY

A machine which, it is claimed, can divide and mould from eight to ten thousand small bakery goods an hour is on view at the Bakers' and Confectioners' Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington.

There are tart and pie making machines with a capacity of 2,000 an hour, and auto-loaf making, baking and wrapping machines turning out 1,500 loaves an hour.

More than 100 industries are represented, and for the first time the United States bakers and makers of fancy cakes are exhibiting.

Among the window attractions produced in marzipan is a replica of a coronation coach, with escort in gilt and colours.

HEARTBEATS LIKE A STEAM HAMMER

The heart throbs of Jack Lovelock, the champion Olympic runner, are to be broadcast by the B.B.C by means of the Phonostethograph instrument, recently perfected by a doctor at King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E., after months of research work

Lovelock's heart, which specialists declare to be 100 per cent efficient, will first go "on the air" while he is quiet and relaxed, and then immediately after he has jumped 30 times up and down steps.

Its beats will be amplified until they are as loud as a steam-hammer. Then the heartbeats of Rags, the hospital dog, will be broadcast as a contrast and the sounds explained by a doctor.

Highway Safety Lamps

A NEW highway safety lighting system, the largest of its kind in Onondaga County, New York, is being installed along a 9-mile stretch of Route 11, extending from Syracuse to LaFayette. The new lamps emit a mellow orange-yellow light which, it is declared, will provide long-range visibility at night for the protection of motorists and pedestrians.

Recent surveys of traffic fatalities in Onondaga County showed that of the rural fatalities, over 54 per cent occurred during the hours of darkness, despite a sharp decrease of traffic at night. Forty-seven per cent of the rural traffic fatalities were found to occur on the main highways at night. The new lights, it is hoped, will reduce accidents in this section.

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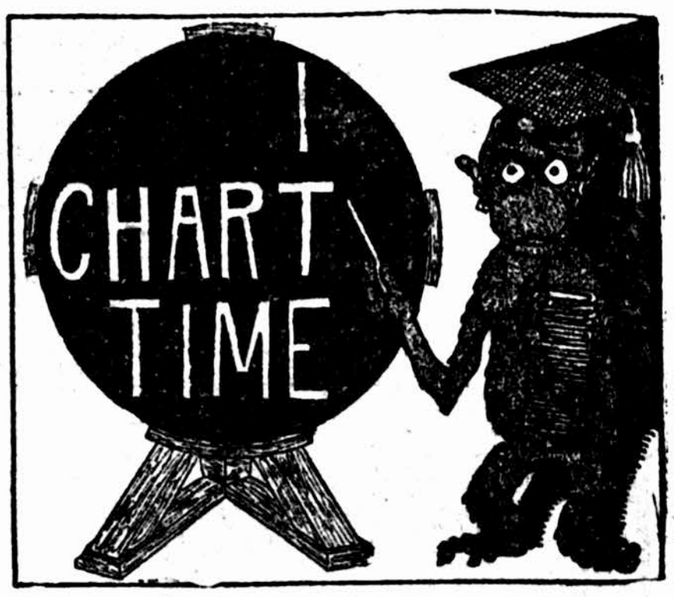
Bombay Depot: MANGALDAS MARKET.

An Anagram in Addition

PROF. MONKO has a problem in letter addition containing an anagram. Rearrange the letters of the three words, "I chart time," to spell the word of 10 letters and use the numerical order of each letter to form the three numbers.



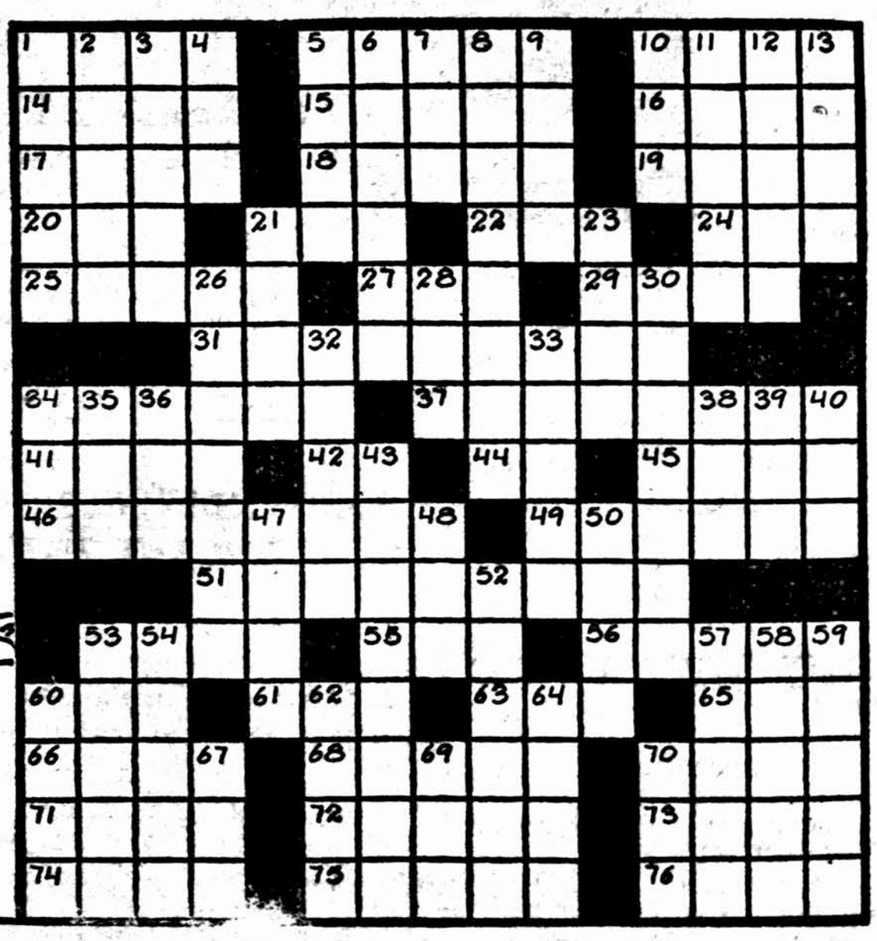
(For Solution See Page 48)

HORIZONTAL

1—Who wrote "Back to Methuselah"?
5—Brick dried in the sun.
10—Who was American ambassador to Great Britain, 1913-17?
14—The book palm.
15—Smooth.
16—Winged.
17—Level.
18—Branch.
19—Humorous persons.
20—Sea eagle.
21—Digit.
22—Doctrine.
24—Catchword.
25—Thong for a dog.
27—Personal pronoun.
29—Who is the foreign minister of Great Britain?
31—Enchant.
34—In the story of Esther, who is the wife of Ahasuerus?
37—What was the first state to ratify the federal Constitution?
41—On the sheltered side.
42—Symbol for sodium.
44—Symbol for antimony.
45—Shank.
46—Love song.
49—Small islands.
51—The sinking of what ship caused the deaths of Elbert Hubbard and Charles Frohman?
53—Who was the eldest son of Noah?
55—Strike lightly.
56—What was the pen-name of the author of "Life on the Mississippi"?
60—What American secretary of state negotiated the "open door" agreements affecting trade with China?
61—Derisive call.
63—Definite article.
65—Prefix: three.
66—Fish sauce.
69—Publish.
70—Male of the red deer.
71—Feminine name.
72—Substance used as pigment.
73—Bird of the hawk family.
74—Persian poet.
75—Chemical compound.
76—Freezer.

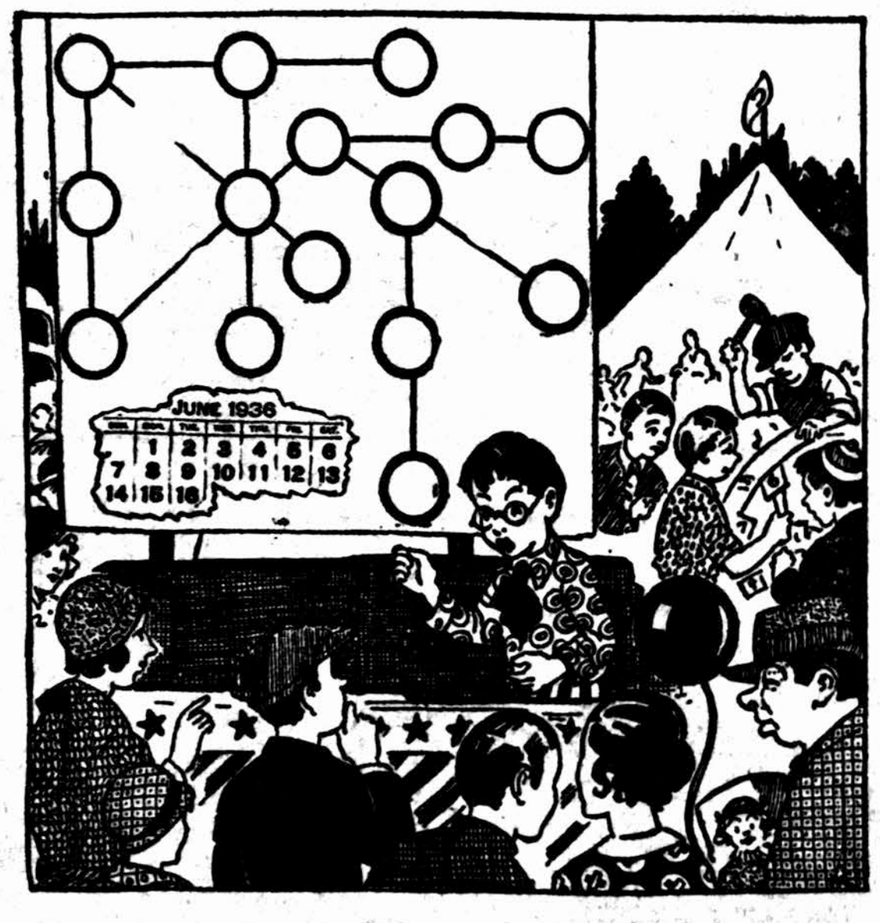
VERTICAL

1—Variety of iron.
2—What is the second most important seaport of France?
3—Sphere of action.
4—Pale.
5—In addition.
6—Hate.
7—Eggs.
8—Has faith in.
9—Large deer (plural).
10—Animal's foot.
11—Feminine name.
12—Town of the Canal Zone.
13—Gaelic.
21—Demonstrative pronoun.
23—Roman conical column.
26—What German chemist in Sweden discovered oxygen in 1777?
28—Concealed.
30—Rudimentary toe in dogs.
32—Pineapples.
33—Scotland or its highlands.
34—A duct.
35—Beverage.
36—Weight of India.
38—Metric measure of area.
39—Track worn by wheels.



1	2	3	4	■	5	6	7	8	9	■	10	11	12	13
14				■	15					■	16			
17				■	18					■	19			
20			■	21			■	22		23	■	24		
25			26		■	27	28		■	29	30			■
■	■	■	31		32				33			■	■	■
34	35	36				■	37					38	39	40
41				■	42	43	■	44		■	45			
46				47			48	■	49	50				
■	■	■	51					52				■	■	■
■	53	54			■	55			■	56		57	58	59
60			■	61	62		■	63	64		■	65		
66			67	■	68		69			■	70			
71				■	72					■	73			
74				■	75					■	76			

The Numbered Circles



THE annual visit of the Colossal Carnival Company to Stringtown is always a gala event for the citizens of the town and the surrounding country. There are all kinds of amusements and attractions to draw the crowds. Each year new features are offered.

At the opening of the carnival yesterday a record-breaking crowd was present. One of the new attractions commanding great attention was a large billboard on which were painted a number of circles connected by straight lines. The purpose of the design was explained by a youthful "barker," as he passed out printed copies of the attraction which explained its purpose.

Fifteen circles are connected with a total of eight straight lines, each line connecting three circles. The circles are to be filled with numbers from one to 16, both inclusive, with the exception of one number, in such a manner that the sum of the numbers in each trio of circles connected by a straight line is 20. Prizes were given for the first seven correct solutions recorded. Can you be a prize-winner?

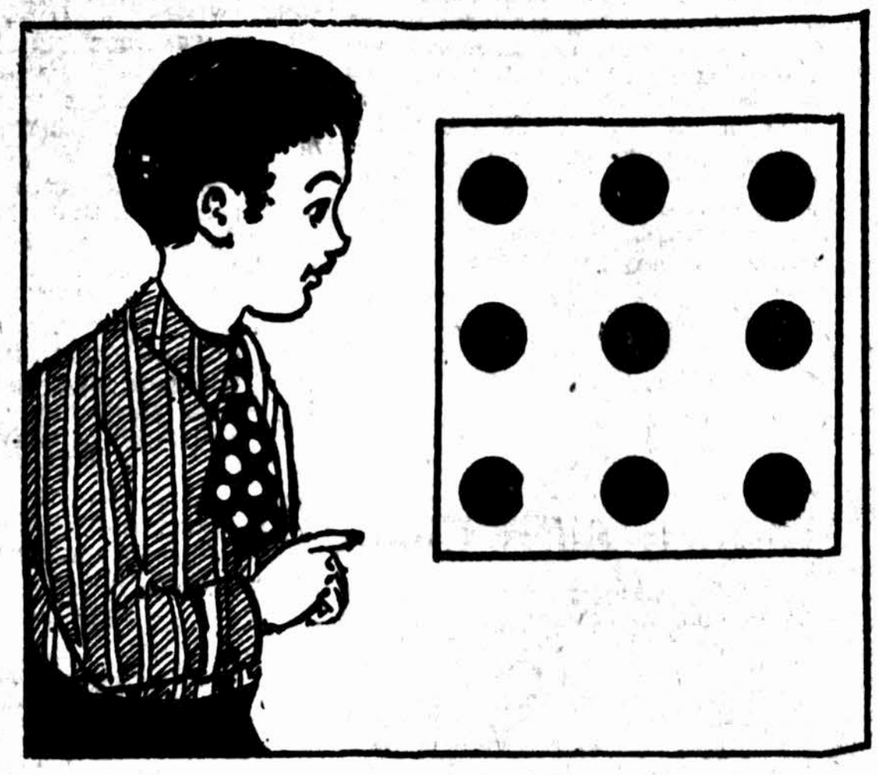
(For Solution See Page 48)

(The Solution will appear in our next Sunday issue.)

V	O	I	D	■	C	A	S	E	■	R	O	A	D	■
I	N	T	I	M	A	T	E	D	■	E	A	S	E	S
S	E	A	M	E	D	■	N	I	G	E	R	■	N	T
■	■	L	E	I	T	■	F	A	T	A	L	■	T	I	E
A	P	I	S	■	P	A	T	E	R	■	S	I	Z	E
S	A	C	■	H	E	R	O	D	■	N	O	B	E	L
E	N	■	L	A	T	E	R	■	S	E	R	E	N	E
■	■	D	A	T	E	S	■	S	T	E	E	R	■	■
P	R	A	Y	E	R	■	L	E	E	D	S	■	F	A
R	A	V	E	D	■	M	I	D	A	S	■	D	O	G
E	M	I	R	■	P	E	T	A	L	■	T	A	P	E
F	E	D	■	B	A	D	E	N	■	I	O	N	■	■
I	S	■	S	O	L	A	R	■	A	N	N	U	A	L
X	E	N	O	N	■	L	A	M	I	N	A	B	L	E
■	■	S	O	L	E	■	S	L	I	T	■	L	E	A	R

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Puzzle of Nine Marbles



WHILE Puzzle Pete was playing marbles yesterday nine of the spheres were in the position shown in the drawing, which suggested a puzzle to Pete. All he did was to draw on the ground enough straight lines to form three squares, two of which contained four marbles and one just a single marble. None of the lines touched at any point, nor did they touch any marble. Can you do it?

A Hidden Number

THE number of a railroad car offered a commuter a suggestion for a puzzle. The number consisted of four digits, whose sum was 18.

The total of the first two digits was one-half that of the last two. The first and the last digits were the same and the third was four times greater than the second. What was the number?

(For Solution See Page 48)

ACES OF DEATH

THE Aces of Death Club was in session. Three men with tense faces sat around the table while the president of the club dealt to them from a pack of cards. The one of the three who received the ace of spades was doomed to die and the one who got the ace of clubs was to kill him.

As the first three cards were dealt to them, each glanced at his card, but their faces did not betray the violent emotions which beset two of them, for the three cards dealt were all aces, the ace of hearts, the ace of clubs and the ace of spades.

Three more rounds the dealer laid down. Tom got one high card, Dick two high cards and Harry three high cards. (The Jack, Queen, King and Ace are considered high cards.) Still the deadly dealing went on. The man with the ace of spades now received as many high cards as he already had.

The man with the ace of clubs obtained twice as many high cards as he already had, while the man with the ace of hearts got four times as many as he had already.

Then the dealer suddenly rose with an oath. "Someone is playing a trick on me," he exclaimed. "This is a pinochle deck. There are two aces of spades in this pack."

Rapidly, he ran through the undealt cards in his hand. Among them were 12 high cards, five of them aces. An ace of spades and an ace of clubs had already been dealt out.

"Who has the ace of spades?" the president of the club demanded.

The other two members, however, had anticipated the president of the club, for at the latter's first exclamation, they had thrown their cards into a heap, joyfully crying, "Misdeal." Try as he might, the president could not persuade them to sit in on another game.

A pinochle deck contains 32 high cards, two each of the Jack, Queen, King and Ace in the four suits.

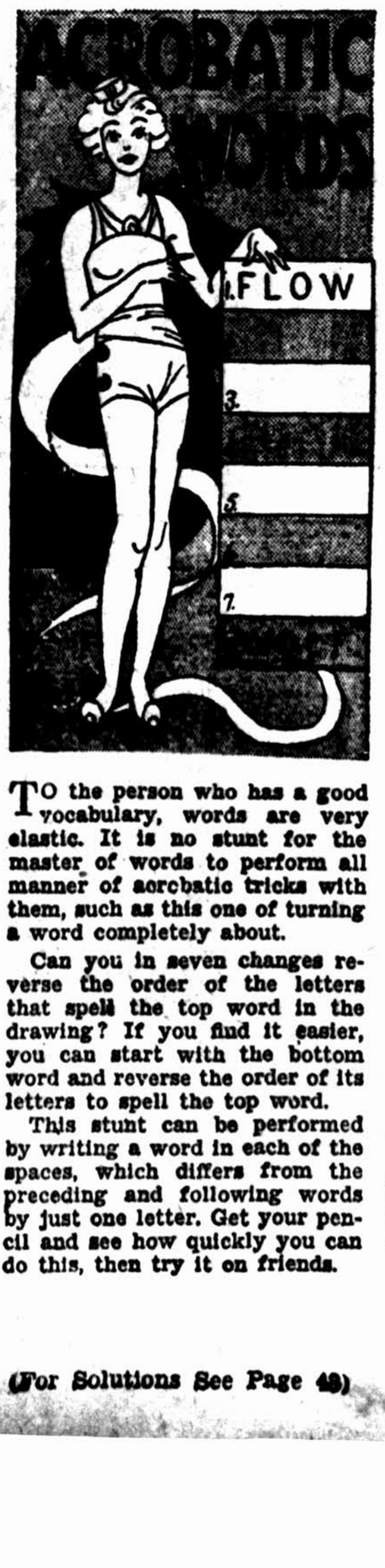
Who held the ace of spades and who the ace of clubs?

The "Slippery" Poetic Charade

THE hot summer sun glowed overhead, as Pamela stepped out the back door and slipped on the ice. Instead of losing her temper, she wrote this charade:

"Things at home are *** the same,
Since our new refrigerator came.
It seems so strange that food can be
Kept cool by electricity.
Mother forgot to tell old John
No *** to leave from this time on.
And so as always was his way
A frozen cake he left today.
The hot sun had melted it so small
'Twas scarcely ********** at all.
No wonder I on it did stumble
And down the back steps took a tumble.
I doubt that with my foot in pain,
I'll not be **** to walk again."

The asterisks represent the letters of missing words. The first, second and fourth of these words are combined to spell the third.



TO the person who has a good vocabulary, words are very elastic. It is no stunt for the master of words to perform all manner of acrobatic tricks with them, such as this one of turning a word completely about.

Can you in seven changes reverse the order of the letters that spell the top word in the drawing? If you find it easier, you can start with the bottom word and reverse the order of its letters to spell the top word.

This stunt can be performed by writing a word in each of the spaces, which differs from the preceding and following words by just one letter. Get your pencil and see how quickly you can do this, then try it on friends.

Four Rebuses of Luggage

"DEAR me!" exclaimed Celia Letters, "if this new craze for monograms on luggage does not stop, I will lose my job. Whenever I pass through the railroad station I have to stop to puzzle out the meaning of the labels on the pieces of luggage. Yesterday, when that actors' convention was in town, I was a half-hour late in getting to the office. It took me that long to figure out the names of the different stars from the monograms on their lug

However, [illegible] result of her first experience [illegible] solving the luggage rebuses Celia acquired such skill that on her second attempt the next day she readily found the answers.

"Today I'll not be late," she says, "as the letters on these bags evidently stand for the names of the states from which they were sent. Look at that! I solved them all five without even pausing in my walk."

What are the names of the five states on the luggage?

(For Solutions See Page 48)

A Magic Pencil

THE amateur conjurer shows his audience a pencil which he says, possesses the magic power of penetrating a drinking glass and proceeds to prove it. He places four fingers around the bottom of the glass which he holds upside down. He holds his left hand so that the finger-nails face the audience. The thumb is slightly crooked to form a little space between it and the g

th his right hand the magician places the pencil in the glass which he shakes to make the pencil rattle. Then he quickly draws the pencil out of the glass and pushes it up through the [illegible]ace between his thumb and the glass. To his audience this appears as if he were driving the pencil through the glass.

(For Solution See Page 48)

FIREPROOF SUITS FOR FLIERS

A fireproof suit, which will give pilots valuable time to escape from burning aircraft, has been the subject of experiments of Slough.

It is a development of the asbestos fire-fighting suit adopted by the Royal Air Force. This is a thick helmeted garment, which allows rescuers to walk unharmed into fierce petrol fires.

The new outfit is made of closely-woven light asbestos cloth, and comprises an overall suit, helmet and gloves, with a protective visor in the helmet for use in emergency.

The boots are lighter than those of the type now in use.

GOEBBELS EATS HUMBLE PIE

WARSHAW, (By Mail).

Hitler's propaganda Minister, Dr. Goebbels caused a sensation here by making a humble apology to millions of outraged Polish Roman Catholics.

Writing recently in the Berlin Nazi organ "Der Arbeitsmann" about the so-called wonder-working "Black Madonna" picture kept in the sanctuary of the famous Polish monastery at Czestochowa, a Nazi writer described the Virgin Mary (there depicted) as a "Mixture of the Negro and Mongol types."

So great was the Roman Catholic resentment that the Polish Foreign Office was compelled to file a strong protest in Berlin.

Greatly embarrassed, Goebbels ordered the German Embassy in Warsaw to apologise and issue a special communique promising to punish the offending Nazi journalist and admonish his paper.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Professor: "Who said that poverty was a good thing for the building of character?"

Bright Student: "Some wealthy man."

* * *

Jake—What's the matter, old man? I've never seen you look so seedy.

Jack—I've got to take a long trip at once.

Jake—Aw, don't let these doctors scare you like that.

Jack—It wasn't a doctor, it was a lawyer.

* * *

A travelling salesman stopped at a small Vermont hotel for breakfast. The waitress asked him what he'd like for his breakfast. "Have you cooked breakfast foods?" he inquired.

"Yes, indeed."

"What kinds have you?"

"Open-face, criss-cross and kivered—all apple."

* * *

The sweepstake prize winner bought a big place in the country and determined to become a country gentleman, devoting himself to rustic pursuits. To a friend he confided some of his ideas.

"I'm going to have a big lake and breed salmon."

"Oh," said the friend, "you can't do that old man. Salmon have extraordinary habits, you know. They have to go down to the sea every year."

"What?" cried the rich man. "I don't mind taking the wife and kids down to the seaside each year but I'm darned if I'm going to cart a lot of salmon as well!"

"Now, Billy, what did I tell you last time about birds?"

"Surely you ain't forgotten already, Teacher?"

*

Transient (in haystack)—"Say, Sam, do you feel a draft?"

Friend—"Yes, I must have left the pasture gate open."

* * *

First Aviator—"Quick! What do I do now, instructor?"

Second Aviator—"Goodness! Aren't you the instructor?"

* * *

She—"They must be engaged. That's her fourth dance with him this evening."

He—"That's no sign."

She—"Isn't it? You don't know how he dances."

* * *

A little girl was served with the wing of a chicken. After doing her best with it she asked, "Mother, can't I have another bite? This is nothing but hinges."

* * *

"Why do you always swear off smoking before Christmas instead of New Year?"

"It's the only way I can head off my wife's Christmas present."

* * *

Son: "Dad, it's some dent I put in your fender."

Dad: Oh, son, but you should have seen the ones your mother used to make."

He: "I'm losing my hair from worrying."

She: "What are you worrying about?"

He: "About losing my hair."

* * *

Suitor—There isn't much I can say for myself. I'm just a plain citizen and a taxpayer.

Father—A taxpayer, eh? Income or dog tax?

* * *

A little girl was being taken for a ride round the country with her parents. It was her first experience of motoring and she was naturally agog with interest and excitement.

Suddenly a pond came into view at a turn of the road, on which were two full grown ducks and one baby duck.

"Oh, mamma!" she exclaimed in sheer amazement, "just look here are two beautiful ducks and nearly three."

* * *

"I want some collars for my husband, but I forget the size he takes," said a lady at the counter of a hosier's shop.

"Thirteen and a half?" suggested the assistant.

"I think you're right," said the customer. "How did you guess?"

"Well, it's a funny thing," replied the assistant, "but I've noticed that men whose wives buy their collars for them are invariably undersized."

Wife—Isn't this a ducky frock?

Husband—I'd call it a pelican, judging by the bill.

Shakespeare used some 23,000 words, and it takes about that many to say "No" to some salesmen.

* * *

TIME TELLS.

"Oh, no," said the old lady. "You don't understand. When you are first married you think nobody has ever loved as you do. When you have been married a few years, you realize that you love one another more than ever. But it is only when you are getting old that you know what love really is. Isn't it so?" she asked, turning to her faithful old husband.

He cleared his throat.

"Oh, yes," he agreed, "if a fellow can only stick it that long."

GOOD FOR HIM.

A woman who had given a dinner party met her doctor in the street the following day.

"I am so sorry, doctor," she said, "that you were unable to come to my dinner party last night. It would have done you good to be there."

"It has already done me good," he replied, tersely. "I've just prescribed for three of your guests."

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

FLOWER WORDS: The words in the three numbered flowers are as follows: 1. Ottawa. 2. Soaked. 3. Photos. 4. Soviet. 5. Ossify. 6. Envoys. 7. Denver. 8. Venice 9. Recess.

ACES OF DEATH: Harry held the ace of spades and Tom the ace of clubs.

HIDDEN NUMBER: The number of the commuter's railroad car was 4,284

CHARADE: The four missing words in their order of use are: Not, Ice, Able, Noticeable.

LUGGAGE REBUS: The names of the states on the five pieces of luggage are Tennessee, Indiana. Maine, Ohio, Wyoming.

ACROBATIC WORDS: The words are: FLOW, Blow. Blot. Boot, Bolt Bold, Wold. WOLF.

NUMBERED CIRCLES: The numbers are placed in the circles as follows: First horizontal row—1, 3, 16. Second horizontal row—2, 4, 14. First vertical row—1, 8, 11. Second vertical row—3, 7, 10 Third vertical row—5, 6, 9. First diagonal row—1, 7, 12. Second diagonal row—2. 5, 13.

ANAGRAM IN ADDITION: The words. I CHART TIME, re-arranged to spell the word arithmetic. When translated into figures the letters of the three words in the problem in addition. I chart time, whose sum is expressed by the letters, IHCT (9504), give the following numbers: 9 plus 05128 plus 4367 equals 9504.

FUN WITH FIGURES: The four numbers, 22 24, 26 and 28, are quadrupled and arranged in the form of a magic square, each of the ten rows adding up to 100, as follows: First row—28, 26, 22, 24. Second row—24, 22, 26, 28. Third row—26, 28, 24, 22 Fourth row—22, 24, 28, 26

NINE MARBLES A diagram of the solution will be sent upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Our Humorist At Large

"Take a tip from me, buy y'r winter things at summer sales!"

"Not me—Y'can't do that an' keep fashionable."

"Porter, call me a taxi."

"What insolence—I am an Admiral."

"Then call me a submarine."

Pilot (in difficulties) "I shall have to make a pancake landing, Betty."

Flapper. "Oh, good! I love pancakes."

Force of Habit.

The retired Colonel in a ready-made clothing establishment.

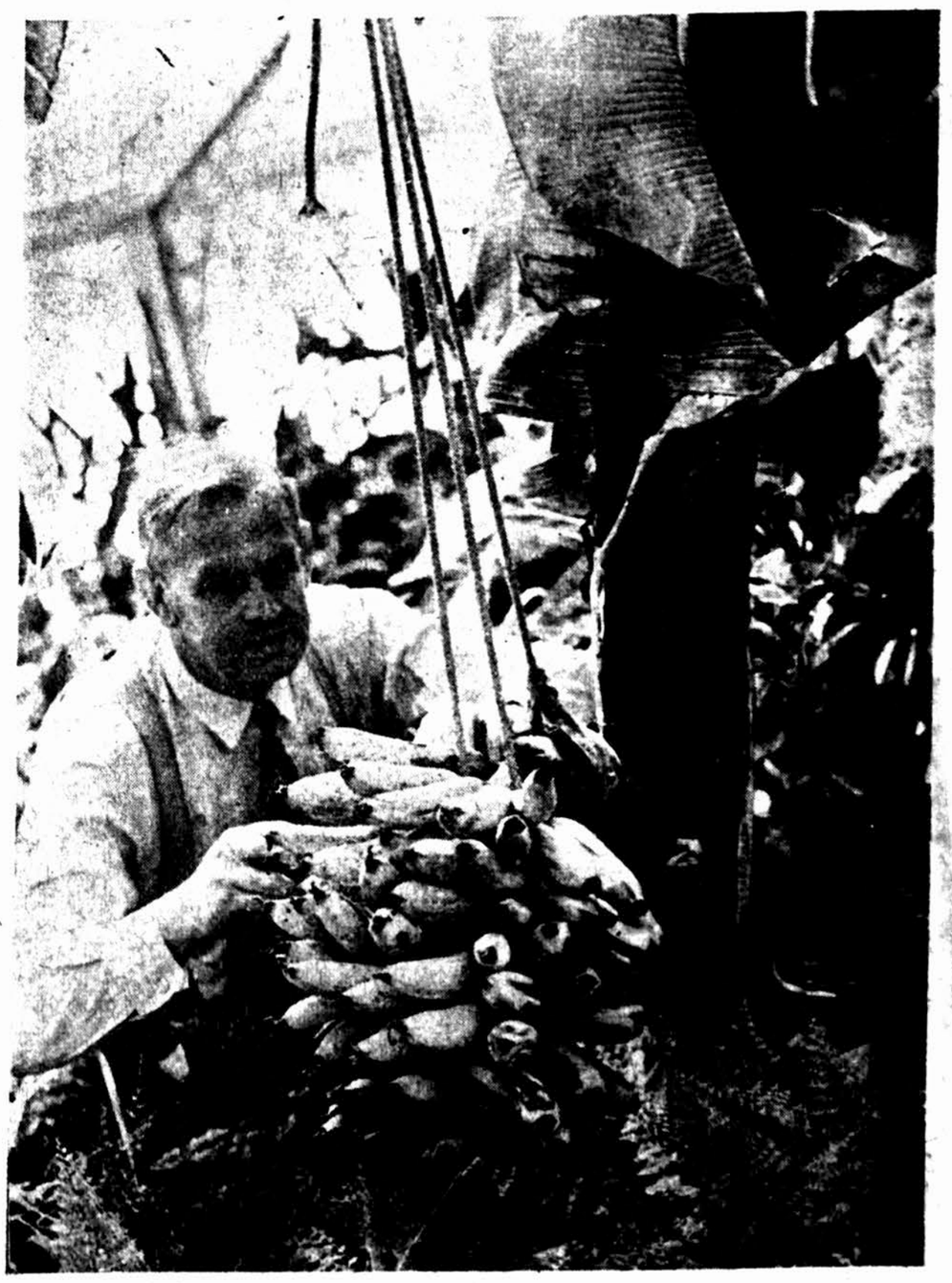
"He has his mother's eyes, Momione, but otherwise he is the image of his father."

"Sorry, sir, orders is orders."

SPANISH REBELS CELEBRATE WAR ANNIVERSARY: A general view of the ceremonies as the troops of General Francisco Franco, Insurgent Leader, celebrated the first anniversary of the outbreak of Civil War in Spain. This is probably the first time in history that a war anniversary has actually been celebrated while the war still is in progress.

ACTION DURING BATTLE FOR TIENTSIN: This Japanese machine gunner is firing from the top of an armoured train. His target was the Rly. Station of Lanfang, which had been captured by Chinese, who later were driven out. In the background may be seen smoke arising from incendiary bombs dropped by Japanese aircraft.

AFTER JAP AIR RAID ON TIENTSIN: Typical of the havoc wrought by the Japanese incendiary bombs during the recent air raid is this gaunt ruin in the vicinity of the Chinese Municipal building in Tientsin. First dropping tons of gasoline, Japanese airmen then dropped incendiary missiles which transformed a large area of the city into a raging inferno.



BANANAS IN ENGLAND: For some years, Mr. Henry Serpell has grown bananas in his wonderful gardens at his house, Westcroft Park, Chobham. It takes three years to produce a bunch of bananas.

WASHINGTON:—President Franklin D. Roosevelt (seated), presented to Juan T. Trippe, President of the Pan-American Airways System, the Collier Trophy, one of the most coveted awards in American aviation.

Los Angeles, Calif., Viscount Hindemaro Konoye (right), brother of Prince Konoye, recently created Premier of Japan, pictured at the Hollywood bowl discussing a forthcoming ballet production with Michio Ito, Ballet Master. While his brother, the Premier, devotes nights and days to the current Sino-Japanese war, the Viscount thinks only of music.

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